P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS' OLD.
The Only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0, PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,867—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1900. [TEN PAGES.]

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1900.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	10th Mar.
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5267	W. Wheler	24th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Landon	31st "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,
* CLYDE	4099	E. Street	14th "
M. L. CHINA	7899	T. S. Angus	21st "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Landon	28th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May,
* ORIENTAL	5256	J. F. Jephson	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	K. H. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Landon	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

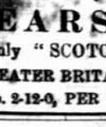
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st April, 1900.
* AMPHITRITE	C. Costanzo	2,220	15th April, 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,140	1st May, 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900,

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 375.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 395,	Rs. 156.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th March, 1900.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	6,044	7th April, 1900.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	15th May, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of great advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	G. Verona	5,159	25th Mar. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 25th Feb. 1900

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANYS.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	29th March.
" SINGAPORE	3,685	E. Pizzarello	26th April.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	560	600
3rd "	160	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on Application.

S.S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 24th March, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 9th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 6th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 8th March, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about 22nd March.

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 31st March.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd March, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,000	Duchateau	15th March, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "YARRA," 4,255 tons, Captain X..., to sail on or about the 7th March, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to,

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain R. NUNOME, 4,370 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 6th proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 28th Feb., 1900.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

GYMKHANA KIT.
TREACHER AND CO.'S
GUARANTEED ENGLISH GOODS.
GOLF KIT.
CLUBS BY FORGAN AND AUCHTERLONIE.
CRICKET KIT.
BATS
By Ayres, Cobbert's All Cane, Frowd's Driver, Crawford's Pat Excelle.
DUKES AND AYRES BALLS.
FOOTBALL.
ASSOCIATION AND RUGBY.
LAWN TENNIS.
AYRES & SLAZENGER'S CELEBRATED GOODS.
BADMINTON RACQUETS.
POLO.
DUMB BELLS & INDIAN CLUBS. SANDOW'S DEVELOPERS.
TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER.
83 AND 85 MEDOWS STREET.

FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, CHOCOLATE CREAM, NOUGAT AND ALMONDS, PLUM AND MADEIRA CAKES, SMALL PASTRY, ITALIAN ICED PASTRY, CHEESE, CAKES, PETITS FOURS AND MACAROONS.

The above are manufactured daily on the premises
BY EUROPEAN CONFECTIONERS.

ICES:

CREAM ICES, TWO KINDS DAILY SERVED WITH PASTRY OR WAFERS.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.
BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES.
CARL RONISCH PIANOS.
HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.
Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.
TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.
SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

KEMP'S FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.
"INVALID" BRAND,
5 YEARS OLD.
Bottled in Scotland.
Per Bottle Rs. 2-8; Per Doz., Rs. 28.
KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF
THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.
ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.
PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, world-wide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

THE CLEARANCE SALE
OF
THE NEW "PREMIER" CYCLES
ADVERTISED DURING FEBRUARY IS NOW WITHDRAWN.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED, will revert to their CATALOGUE RATES which are as follows:—

GENTLEMEN'S MACHINES—	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
The "Premier" Helical "Popular" Roadster	250	275
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	265	295
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	270	300
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	325	360
The "Premier" Helical "Kohinoor" Roadster	330	365
The "Premier" Helical Path Racer	330	365
The "Premier" Helical Model "O" Road Racer,	330	365
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	360	400

LADIES' MACHINES—	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
The "Premier" Helical "Popular"	265	295
The "Premier" Helical Model "H"	270	300
The "Premier" Helical Model "G"	330	365
The "Premier" Helical "Kohinoor"	335	370
The "Premier" Helical "Royal"	360	400
The "Premier" Helical Girl's Model "N"	185	205

The Credit Rates can be extended over a period of 12 months payable by Monthly Instalments.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MALARIA *vs.* NEMESIS.
NEMESIS AGUE SPECIFIC. In effect marvellous. The only Antidote for Ague, Influenza, Plague, &c., Preventative and Curative. Many lives saved. No body should be without it as Epidemic on. Per Bottle Re. 1.
COUGH, COLD ASTHMA.
St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam. For Lung and Throat Diseases. The Powerful Voice Tonic. Per Bottle Ans. 8 and Ans. 14.
THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE.
Reproduces Instantaneously the original colour of the Hair. Per Case, Re. 1-10.
F. S. MADON AND COMPANY.
ZOOMA MUSJID, 170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

McDOWELL & CO.
MADRAS.
HAVANA CIGARS.
TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR
REAL HAVANA CIGARS.
We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the
FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO
Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—
"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.
"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.
"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.
"MULETA" Graciosos
3 1/2 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.
ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.
McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S

GRAND CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE

OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

5TH WEEK! 5TH WEEK!!

With a SUCCESSION of TRIUMPHS that Recall the days on ANCIENT ROME.

We COMMENCE our 5th WEEK.

A RECORD UNASSAILABLE.

The Drawing for the BICYCLE on Saturday resulted in Coupon 2318. The winning number held in the audience getting the magnificent HEPWORTH CYCLE.

GRAND SOUVENIR MATINEE,

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 7th.

A Handsome Gold and Silver Watch will be given away amongst the Children visiting the Circus. Every Child entering the Circus, will receive a number entitling them to

A CHANCE OF WINNING ONE OF THE WATCHES.

LOOKOUT for ELDRONA BROTHERS.

LOOKOUT for MADAME HARMSTON LOVE.

LOOKOUT for NELLIE and WILLIE LOVE'S GREAT HIGH WISE ACT.

BOX PLAN AT THE CIRCUS, WHERE SEATS CAN BE RESERVED.

Boxes and Dress Circle Chairs.

ALSO ZENANA BOXES AND SEATS.

Open Daily from 10 to 1 o'clock, and from 4 to 6 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

ROBERT LOVE, MANAGER.

COL. CHAS. B. HICKS, REPRESENTATIVE.

FANCY FETE.

12 TO 2 O'CLOCK ON THURSDAY, MARCH 8TH, for PURDAH LADIES ONLY.

LADY JENKINS has kindly consented to make PURDAH ARRANGEMENTS.

S. S. "ASTON HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts., will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS AGENCY, Apollo Street, Bombay, 3rd March, 1900.

DINNER AT THE FANCY FETE.

IT has been DECIDED to REDUCE the charge for DINNER at the Fete from Rs. 5 to Rs. 3. Dinner will not be served except to those who have given intimation of their intention to dine. Notices must be sent to Mr. J. H. Symington, Atlas Insurance Co., Sindar's Palace, Apollo Street, not later than 4 p.m., on MONDAY, 5th instant. The amount of accommodation is Limited; and Gentlemen are requested to state which nights they wish to Dine and whether at private tables or the general table.

The Menu for Wednesday night will be as follows.—

MENU.

Consomme Royale.
Petites Bouchier d'Huitres.
Supreme de Volaille.
Selle de Mouton a la Francaise.
Jambon Sce. Diable.
Vol-au-Vent-aux Fruits.
Petites Corbeilles de Nougat.

B. G. J. P. RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING J. R. J. AND D. RAILWAYS.)

SUPPLY OF DEODAR SLEEPERS.

TENDERS will be received by the Manager and Engineer in Chief of this Railway at his Office, at Bhavnagar Para, up to March 31st, 1900, for SUPPLY of 10,000 (Ten thousand) first class Metre Gauge DEODAR SLEEPERS 6 × 8" × 4 1-2" delivered at Wadhwan Junction.

Particulars and conditions of supply can be had on Application to the Store-keeper

B. G. J. P. RAILWAY, Bhavnagar Para.

Bhavnagar, 1st March, 1900.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have APPOINTED WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 14th and 15th March, 1900, for the purpose of BALLOTING for a representative of the Chamber to serve on the Board of the Bombay Improvement Trust, in place of Mr. R. H. Macaulay, whose term of office expires on 31st March, 1900.

The BALLOT-BOX will be OPEN at the offices of the Chamber from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M., on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,

C. J. MICHAEL, Acting Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 28th February, 1900.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BRIJLAL BULDEO, SHROFF, Hindu Inhabitant, of Bombay, Deceased.

NANCHAND LAKMICHAND (uncle of the Deceased), Merchant, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bombay without the Fort, and MANILAL BULDEO (brother of the Deceased) Shroff, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bombay, and Visnagar the Executors named in the Will of the Deceased. Petitioners

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 23rd day of February, in the year of our Lord, One thousand and Nine hundred and in the Sixty-third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

D. B. BINNING, The 23rd day of February, 1900.

Mr. H. J. RANDOLPH HEMMING, Petitioners' Attorney.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING.

KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

				Rs. a.
POCKET KODAKS	...	...	...	24 0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS	...	...	...	48 0
BULL'S EYE KODAKS No. 2	...	...	...	40 0
Do. do. No. 4	...	...	...	60 0
BULLET do. No. 4	...	...	...	72 0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4	...	...	...	125 0
GLASS PLATE attachments for Kodak No. 4	...	...	...	Cartridge 60 0

* Adapted for plates as well as films.

SPOOLS.

		Rs. a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp.	...Each	1 12
" FOLDING POCKET 12 Exp.	...	2 8
" BULL'S EYE or BULLET KODAK.		
" Do. do.	No. 2...	3 8
" CARTRIDGE KODAK.	No. 4...	5 4
	No. 4...	5 4

Developing and Printing undertaken.

J. NEUBERG,

1, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND FANCY FETE

ON THE OVAL,

IN AID OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

On WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, 7TH, 8TH and 9TH, MARCH, from 4-30 to 11 o'clock, EACH DAY.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has graciously consented

TO PERFORM THE OPENING CEREMONY ON WEDNESDAY, March 7TH, at 4-45 p. m.

Owing to the generosity of the Proprietors, the Committee are able to announce a GRAND

PERFORMANCE by HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BOXING BOOTH,

where the Champions of the Naval Defence Squadron will meet all comers.

AUNT SALLY IN A BARREL.

PET STALL

FOR SALE OF BIRDS AND ANIMALS.

GRAND CAFE CHANTANT.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

Grand Naval and Military display under the direction of Col. GOVAN, Capt. GREET, R.N., and Major AITKEN.

Musical Ride by H. E. The Governor's Bodyguard.

GRAND MILITARY TATTOO.

CINEMATOGRAPH,

kindly lent by GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Esq.,

MUTOSCOPES,

kindly lent by the Bombay and Central India Mutoscope Co.

FLOWER AND SWEET STALL.

MUSICAL BICYCLE RIDE,

by Members of the B. V. R. CYCLING CLUB.

GRAND FANCY BAZAAR

under the management of Mrs. NUGENT.

FISH POND.

Rontgen Rays and other Marvellous Electrical effects by Dr. Collis Barry.

SKITTLE ALLEY.

MILITARY BANDS.

THE PIPERS OF THE ROYAL SCOTS,

by kind permission of Col. ROSS and OFFICERS.

WONDERFUL CONJURING TRICKS,

by Professor NATHOO MANCHACHAND.

SHOOTING GALLERY.

The MONSTER PHONOGRAPH,

kindly lent by SHERIAR ASPANDIAR, Esq.,

AUNT SALLY.

GRAND FANCY BAZAAR

under the management of LADY JENKINS and others.

HINDU LADIES. FANCY BAZAAR STALLS.

CINEMATOGRAPH AND CONCERT PHONOGRAPH,

by the kindness of S. B. THANAWALLA, Esq.,

The FETE will end with a GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS

under the direction of GOVERDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Esq.,

OYSTER AND AMERICAN DRINKS BAR.

CONCERTS EVERY EVENING.

MAGNIFICENT ELECTRIC LIGHT INSTALLATION.

HINDU REFRESHMENT STALL

under the direction of GOVERDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Esq.,

REFRESHMENTS

under the management of Messrs. MORENAS and Co.

DINNER will be served in the DINNER TENT each evening at 8 o'clock, at Rs. 3 per head (not Rs. 5 as formerly stated).

As the SPACE in the DINNER TENT is limited, those requiring tables should apply at once to MR. J. H. SYMINGTON, Atlas Insurance Company, Fort.

SEASON TICKETS, Rs. 5 each.

DAY TICKETS, Rs. 2 for whole day.

DAY TICKETS, Rs. 1 admitting from 8-15.

To be had from the Hon. Secretaries,

D. B. BINNING, High Court,

MARSHALL REID, Wallace & Co.,

or from the Hon. Treasurer, G. H. McCAUSLAND, Grindlay Groom and Co.,

Also from Messrs. ROSE and Co., Messrs. MORENAS and Co., and the Parel Institute.

Through the kindness of the BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., the grounds are connected with the Central Telephone Office.

Telephone No. 270.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER of the Companies Ordinance No. 1 OF 1865

AND

IN THE MATTER of the ON TAI MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (In Liquidation).

THE Creditors of the above named Company are required on or before SATURDAY, the 10th day of February, 1900, to send their names and addresses to BRUCE SHEPHERD, of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, the Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are by their Solicitors or personally to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at the Office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, Supreme Court House Victoria, aforesaid, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts are proved.

Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1900, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the said Office of the Registrar, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the said Debts and Claims. Dated this 10th day of November, 1899.

A. SETH, Acting Registrar.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Bemersyde," Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and black-wood, plain and carved household furniture, made to order by John Roberts and others, one sweet-toned rose wood Cottage piano by T. R. Cramer and Co. London very rich glass and porcelainware, best plated-ware, first-rate pictures, oleographs, and oil paintings, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate hanging and table kerosine lamps by Binks and Ditmar, rich Majolicaware, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, rugs, one strong built vis-a-vis in very good order, one handsome strong bay Australian horse, goes in harness and saddle, sets of English harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of the Oriental Life Insurance Co., Ld., and the late Mr. D. McLauchlan Slater, F. I. A., Actuary.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 11th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome teak and black-wood plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Persian carpets. A collection of choice and rare plants, &c., &c., the property of J. RODGERS Esq.

The above will be on view, 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT PALI HILL, NEAR BANDORA.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SUNDAY, the 1st day of April, 1900, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Administrator of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, the following property under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee, by an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 25th day of February, 1895.

All that piece or parcel of Government land, containing by admeasurement 2198 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Thana, Salsette, under Survey No. 25, in Danda Line, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bandora, and all which premises are situate at Pali Hill, near Bandora in the Collectorate of Thana, Salsette, in the registration Sub-district of Salsette, and District Thana, and are bounded on or towards the east, by the property of the Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld., on or towards the west, by Pali Hill road, on or towards the north by a private road or the said Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld., and on or towards the south, by another private road of the said Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld., and are now in the occupation of Mr. Jubangir Jeevunjee Gundar, as theetenant of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Mr. Kharshedjee D. Shroff, Attorney to the Administrator at his office No. 21, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

Bombay, 5th March, 1900. BENNETT & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SOUVENIR SILVER TEA SPOON of BOMBAY.—Momentos of the City of Bombay. The handle carries the Municipal Coat of Arms, cased in dozens, half dozens and quarter dozens, and can be had singly without cases.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

WANTED—The General Public to know that ZENANA BOXES and SEATS can be had at HARMSTON'S CIRCUS on Application from 10 to 1 and 4 to 6 P.M.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pecaine. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

HAY will be supplied in FULL-PRESSED BALES or LOOSE. Apply J. M. LOBO, Khandalla Hotel, Khandalla.

6 for Rs. 2-8. Washing, Ties "for tying a Bow." Light Fancy Tints, Tartan Plaids, Bright Stripes, &c. A New Stock just to hand. ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, delivery 1st April next, a BUGGY, Gray Waler PONY, and HARNESS, formerly property of B. Brenden, Esq., I.C.S., Buggy and Harness in excellent condition. Pony ditto, fast and quiet, regularly driven by ladies. Price for turnout Rs. 1,200. Apply J. MACPHERSON, No. 25, High Court.

TO LET.—FURNISHED from 1st April to End of October or November "The Cliff," Malabar Hill.—For terms, apply to HORMASJI SORABJI, French Bridge, Girgaon.

TO LET, fully-furnished, and in excellent order, throughout, from 10th April to 1st November The BUNGALOW, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, for many years occupied by the Hon'ble Mr. Lang, 4 bed rooms, 5 bath rooms, billiard room and table, ample servants and stable accommodation. Rent Rs. 400 a month. The bungalow is believed to be unfurnished after 1st November by CUMMOO SULEMAN & Co. Apply J. MACPHERSON, No. 25, High Court.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO JOURNALISTS.—Wanted a Young Man used to Journalism, reply giving all particulars to "X" care of this Paper.

FLAT.—WANTED immediately small Flat, Colaba Causeway or neighbourhood. Address stating rent.—"G.," care of this office.

WANTED—Employment by an ENGINEER, aged 28 years, Second Class Board of Trade certificate, in a Mill, Factory or other Engineering Establishments. With practical and General Experience and can furnish testimonials and ref erence. Apply "G.," Manager of this Paper.

WANTED—Known that a PRIVATE ENTRANCE to the ZENANA BOXES and SEATS, at HARMSTON'S CIRCUS has been arranged. Inspection invited from 10 to 1 and 4 to 6 P.M.

THE FAMILY MESSING.—No. 18, Samsuddin Bungalow, Grant Road.—First Class MESSING in a respectable Parsee Family suited to all tastes, sent out by the month for Rs. 25.

HOT BREAKFAST, Tiffin, Dinner, Cold-drinks, Ices, Pastry, &c., available daily or made to order. Picnic and other large orders on favourable terms.

DAILY BAZAR SUPPLY of Meat, Vegetables, Fresh Fish, and all sorts of house-hold requisites undertaken and executed with despatch both for Bombay and the Mofussil. THE FAMILY MESSING, Sumsuddin's Bungalow, Grant Road.

WANTED.—The General Public to understand that the strictest privacy will be maintained to visitors to the ZENANA BOXES of HARMSTON'S CIRCUS. Inspection invited from 10 to 1 and 4 to 6 P.M.

BROMIDE ENLARGEMENTS Rs. 10! only. The "Speciality" 11×8, Mounted 18×14, Likeness guaranteed. Superior finish. Send originals to DEL TUFO and Co., Mount Road, Madras.

FOR 3 DAYS ONLY, a SURPLUS STOCK of TOYS in great varieties including Tricycles, Horses, Wodden Horses, Go-carts, Dolls, Perambulators, &c., &c., at greatly reduced prices at SHROFF BROS.

ENGLISH Tunes for Phœnix Organs are especially made to our order, and can be exchanged if not approved.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT. High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phœnix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching. Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. —Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

RACES.—Bombay Race Stand finishes of the Races, Winners of the Races, Bombay Horse Show, arrival of Lord Northcote, Departure of Lord Sandhurst. Now on view at the ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers to Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India, Hornby Row, Bombay.

EK-DAM: RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobie' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS:—Cretonnes, Tapestries, Curtains, Table Cloths, Carpets and Linens in every variety and at all prices—JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW LAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 6-4 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources, 12 Annas. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c, Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

EXTRACTS out of numerous Testimonials of Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills; Remedies for Malarial Fevers and Influenza. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang Esqrs., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand, Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Rizzi, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. F. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops; BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in Fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its Testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co's Choleral are sold everywhere at Re. 1 Per Bottle or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

RECEIVED Keyless Lever Watches by H. J. Cooper of London.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed; the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases, if they cause the slightest uneasiness. Try one only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES (nocturnal urine) in all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Consultations always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B), V. G. Work, Chinchpoogly, Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO CYCLISTS.

(The Triumph of the Creation is the Creation of the "Triumph")

Patronized by Royalty.

"THE RESILIENT TRIUMPH"

Has lately caused great commotion in the cycling world.

It is a Natural Spring Frame Bicycle of a register design.

The forks and frames of the RESILIENT, LADIES' AND GENTS', are so designed as to absorb the vibration before it reaches the rider, and at the same time to increase the strength of the frame by causing the strain to be distributed evenly over the entire machine. "Experts declare that the purpose of the "RESILIENT TRIUMPH" has been successfully accomplished, and as a natural sequence this type of machine is coming rapidly to the front as a first favourite."

British Journal of Commerce of July, 1899.

The attention of riders in the districts is specially drawn to the Resilient Triumph which is the most comfortable and easy-running bike on rough roads.

IMPORTANT.—The vibration-absorbing qualities of the Resilient "Triumph" will be apparent to anyone who after having subjected it to a fair trial returns to a rigid diamond frame, when the difference in comfort of the "Resilient Triumph" will be found to be enormous.

The speed qualities of this machine are proved by the fact that Mr. W. S. Yeoman, of the Silverdale C.C., mounted on a standard pattern Resilient Triumph beat the Lands End to London Unpaced Record, by 2hrs. 37mins. on October 3rd, 1898, covering the entire distance in 25 hrs. 58 mins.

For fully Illustrated Catalogues, apply to the Sole Agents:—

THE BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL CYCLE SUPPLY AGENCY.

Charni Road, Bombay, (Near Messrs. STEPHENS and SONS' Stables.)

(Orders are being registered to prevent disappointment.)

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ...Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ...Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ... "	1 12 0	PEKOE ... "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ... "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG ... "	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.

All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO. Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,

33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

"SCOTLAND'S BEST."

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.	
CLUB BLEND	"
O. H. L. LIQUEUR	"
SLATER'S V. O.	"
RODGER'S GLENLIVET	"
LAWSON'S LIQUEUR	"
PRIVATE RESERVE	"

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

MARTELLS *** BRANDY (Silver Label) at Rs. 52 Per Doz., is equal to many higher priced Liqueur Brandies.

AGENTS:

B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,

2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

(Special Rates to Hospitals, Clubs and Messes.)

R. H. HALL & CO.,

EDINBURGH, LEITH, AND LONDON.

HEAD OFFICE; 11, HART STREET, MARK LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

TELEGRAMS AND CABLES:—"ECOSSAISE, LONDON."

Sole Proprietors of the following OLD FASHIONED HIGHLAND

MALT WHISKIES

PURE AND MATURE.

As supplied to Royalty, H. B. M. Army, Navy, and Medical Staff Corps, Officers, Clubs, etc., Home and Abroad.

The production from the finest highland Malts distilled in the highlands of Scotland, bottled there only after thorough maturation in Wood. Every cork, capsule, label and case bears our brand, name and quality mark, without which we do not guarantee the contents. Always shipped direct from H. I. M Bonded Warehouse, Scotland.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

BOMBAY.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,

ESPLANADE ROAD,

Opposite Bombay Club.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special Type for large composition. Apply to The Manager Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	£500,000
RESERVE FUND ...	£300,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

ROBT. R. ROSS, Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ...	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England,

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH, Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ...	"	12,000,000
RESERVE FUND ...	"	7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED, BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO, Manager.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ...	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	$ 115,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD, LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES, LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.

37, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will, sale, by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture, such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, hall sofas, fret work machine, iron cradle with mattress, perambulator, etc.

1 ebonized grand cottage piano (new).
1 Mahogany square piano.
1 Winchester and 1 small bore rifles.
1 lot lawn-tennis bats, balls and net, footballs, football guards, blanco, books on cricket, cricket bags, scoring sheets, etc.

AT 2 P.M.

A number of new and second-hand pneumatic bicycles by different makers.

1 Rambler Road Racer bicycle with 14 inches G. and J. tyres, 66½ gear, Esmond saddle, all

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

IN order to meet the increasing demands of their clearance and Shipping Business, LATHAM and Co. have taken large and Commodious Offices and Warehouses in Frere Road, opposite the Western Entrance to the Victoria Docks, where their Clearing and Shipping Business will be carried on from THIS DATE. The Fort Business will be conducted at MARKUR'S BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, opposite Hummum Street. All communications should be addressed to

LATHAM and Co.
Markur's Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 1st March, 1900.

THOS. COOK AND SON.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and OVERDRAFTS allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS and Circular Notes issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegram. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have APPOINTED THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 8th and 9th March, 1900, for the purpose of BALLOTING for THREE EL CTIVE TRUSTEES of the Port of Bombay in place of Messrs. R. G. Currie, I. M. Shields and the Hon. Mr. S M. Moses, whose term of office under the Port Trust Act will expire on 31st March, 1900. The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Office of the Chamber, from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M., on Each of the Above Days.

By Order of the Committee,
C. J. MICHAEL,
Acting Secretary'
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 23rd February, 1900.

BACK BAY BATH COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Bath House at 5-30 P. M., on TUESDAY, 6th March.

H. W. D. SHALLARD,
Hon. Sec.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of TIN BOXES for Bombay District Police for a period of 3 years to commence from date of contract.

2. Further information may be had and sample seen at the Undersigned's office where Sealed Tenders will be received up to the 25th proximo.

Apply to the

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,
Poona.
Office of the Inspector General of Police,
Poona, 28th February, 1900.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS are requested to pay in their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the BANK OF BOMBAY or send them to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. N. S. GLAZEBROOK, No 53, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31s December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SARDAR OOMER JUMALL VUYANI.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.

ARAB and PERSIAN CHARGERS, HUNTERS POLO RACERS AND OTHERS,

ON COMMISSION SALE.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE AND ON HIRE.

1st Class English Carriages with single and Double Horses on hire ; day, month and year.

SHOW ROOM, LOCKSLEY HALL,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.
Purchasers should apply to the MANAGER.

NEW PICTURES.
FOR THE NEW CENTURY, 1900,
JUST TO HAND.

	Rs.	a.
Alpine Climber, An—26in. by 32in.—K. Dielitz and Winter Breath Cause Cold and Chill (landscape) J. Farquharson	21	0
Arched Grotto, Ceptri August Len 26 by 32	21	0
Art Wins Heart—26 by 32—Paul Thumann 26 by 32	21	0
At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leighton, P. R. A. 26 by 32	21	0
Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32	21	0
Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32	21	0
Champion, The (•id cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley	...	
Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32	...	
Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A.	...	
Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann	...	
Cold Shoulder, The—26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt	...	
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A.	...	
Couple of the Oakley, A (hounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks	...	
Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow	...	
Cure for Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler.	...	
Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32	...	
Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32	...	
Dejeuner (Pups, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32	...	
Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ	...	
Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elsley, 26 by 32	...	
Diadumena—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32	...	
Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker	...	
Elsine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32	...	
Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers	...	
Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len	...	
First Awakening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep	...	
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson	...	
Flowery May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema	...	
Foretaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale	...	
Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown	...	
Getting it Hot : (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt	...	
"Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	...	
Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy	...	
Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams	...	
Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader	...	
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser	...	
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley	...	
Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Nonsrenbeneh ard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle	21	0
Hark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks	21	0
Heavy Load, A, 26 by 32, Forgan	21	0
"Hush" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	21	0
For the Wine Seller—26 by 32, E. Grutzner	21	0
Iris, 26 by 32, W. A. Breakspeare	21	0
Our Village (a Hunting Morning) 30 by 40, Carter Read)	21	0

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY
D. B. DINSHAW & Co.,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 16m. Sun sets, 6h. 7m. High water, 1-37m., 2-20a. Low water, 7-36m. 7-56a.

St. Thomas's Cathedral, service and address by the Lord Bishop *re* War in South Africa, 6 p.m.

Harmston's Circus.

B. V. A. Camp, Mahaluxmee.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan, per extra s.s. Kagoshima Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow.

HINDUS AND THE WAR.—With a view to hold a thanksgiving service and to express the rejoicing of the Hindu community for the conspicuous success of the British arms in South Africa, a Hari-Kirtan will be held at Madhav Bag, at 5-30 p.m., to-day.

GRANT COLLEGE HINDU SOCIAL UNION.—The twelfth annual gathering of the above Union was held, yesterday evening, at the Muzafarabad Hall, Grant Road Bridge, a large number of students attending. Dr. S. V. Kantak, who presided on the occasion, delivered the annual address, and at 9-30 p.m., some of the students performed Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew," in Marathi.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY IN DAMAUN.—Writes a correspondent :—Last night (1st instant), taking advantage of the absence of Mr. Kabaldass Pranvullubdass from his residence and grain and grocery shop opposite the police station, on the main road, at Lower Damaun, where a patrol is kept the whole night, some thieves daringly and under the nose of the police, climbed the roof and cutting a portion of it, descended into a room in the house, where they found only a bag of rice and a few newly-washed clothes and walked away with this trivial booty, finding other portions of the house which contained valuable property locked up from outside.

FOUND DROWNED—The dead body of a Hindu man, name unknown, was, on Friday last, found floating on the surface of the water in a quarry hole, near the Health Camp, off the Morland Road, by a police ramosee on duty at the camp. The police were informed and they had the body removed from the water. The deceased was dressed in a bundee and a lungoti, while a kamli was found lying on the bank. The man appeared to be a mendicant of about fifty years of age. The body was not identified. The deceased had white leprosy, but the body was not emaciated and he did not appear to have been ailing. At an inquest held by Mr. Turner, the coroner, the jury returned an open verdict.

DEATH FROM PLAGUE.—A coroner's inquiry was held on Saturday, at the Arthur Road Hospital, on the body of Abdool Rahiman Kadir, aged twenty-five years, a convict in the common prison. The deceased was admitted into the prison on the 14th December last, having been convicted by Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, of theft and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. He was admitted into the Prison Hospital on the 25th February last and was transferred on the same day to the Arthur Road Hospital, suffering from plague. He died yesterday morning. The jury returned a verdict of death from plague.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—At the Girgaum Back Road, on Saturday, Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, regarding the death of Yeshwant Govind, a Hindu, aged about eighty years. The deceased was supported by his son Pandurang and lived with him at Mungalwady, Girgaum. Yeshwant had been since a very long time suffering from cough and difficulty of breathing. He often passed sleepless nights and was tired of life. About 10 o'clock, on Friday morning, Pandurang went out leaving his father at home. When he returned in the evening he found deceased missing. He searched for him, but failed to find him, and about 10 o'clock yesterday morning went to the Girgaum Police Station to inform the police. Pandurang was there informed that the dead body of a man had been recovered from a well on the Girgaum Road. Pandurang went to the well and seeing the body, recognised it as that of his missing father. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

KILLED BY A BULLOCK CART.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at the Baboola Tank Road, on the body of Krishnee, a Hindu girl, aged about three years. The deceased and her mother arrived in Bombay from Kolhapore on Friday morning to obtain their livelihood by begging. On their arrival they alighted at the Mazagon Station and were going along the Baboola Tank Road. The mother was carrying the deceased on her left hip, a bundle of clothes on her head and a lota in her right hand. Behind her was going a bullock-cart laden with logs of wood. When she was opposite the hack victoria stables, one of the bullocks of the cart gored her at the back and the child fell off her hip and the bundle off her head. The mother immediately ran on one side, leaving her daughter on the road and one of the wheels of the cart passed over her. The child was killed on the spot. It was stated that the driver of the cart shouted out to her and pulled in his bullocks, but she did not appear to hear him. The bullocks could not be stopped immediately as there is an incline at the spot. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE LATE BISHOP OF DAMAUN.—On Thursday a Solemn Requiem Mass presided by Rev. Father Faria, the Vicar General of the Diocese of Damaun, who had specially come from Bombay, was offered at the Church of Upper Damaun for the soul of his Lordship the late Archbishop of Damaun and was attended by their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Kuchembuck Villar, judges Murao and Moniz, all the Civil and Military Officials and Members of the Municipal Corporation of Damaun and many clergymen who had come from Bombay and Nagar Haveli District. The mass commenced at 9 a.m. and terminated at 1-30 p.m., the string band of Bandora, which was specially engaged, being in attendance, played excellently the "Dead March." On the termination of the mass a very impressive funeral oration was delivered by Rev. Father F. Simoes, the Vice Rector of the local seminary, and a company of soldiers fired three volleys. His Excellency the Governor-General of Portuguese India had forwarded a handsome sum to bear the expenses of and incidental to the mass. All the public offices were closed half the day and from 6 a.m. until 11 p.m.; hourly guns were fired and at the termination of the ceremony in the Church 21 guns were fired from the battery of the Fort, the flag hoisting thereon being kept half-mast.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.—Mr Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at the morgue, touching the death of Baboo Chundria, a Hindu lad, aged about nine years. The deceased resided with his mother in a room of a chawl, at DeLisle Road. From the evidence given by the deceased's mother Jijee, it appears that on Monday, the 26th ultimo, about 8 p.m., a woman came to Jijee's room and asked her to repay the money she had borrowed for her. Jijee pleaded poverty but after some altercation paid the money and the woman left. Immediately after a neighbour, named Dhondoo Govind, went up to Jiji and asked her why she had been creating a row and told her to leave the chawl. Jijee told Dhondoo to mind his own business and to leave her room. While they were altercating deceased came up and stood near his mother. It was alleged that during the altercation Dhondoo pushed deceased, who fell against a bench on his stomach and received internal injuries. The mother picked up the boy and took him to a policeman on the road. The latter offered to take the lad to a hospital, but the mother refused to let her son go. The sepoy then went to the deceased's room and cautioned Dhondoo not to create any row. Next morning the boy Baboo had high fever and complained of pain in his abdomen. The fever and pain continued unabated and on Wednesday last the mother took deceased to the J. J. Hospital, where he was admitted and detained. On the following day the hospital doctor told the mother that deceased was not much hurt and that he might be taken home. Deceased's condition did not improve and he died on Saturday morning. His body was then removed to the morgue for post-mortem examination. Dr. Sidney Smith, who made the autopsy of the body said that in his opinion death was due to fever and the jury returned a verdict of death accordingly.

FANCY FETE.

MR. SULEIMAN ABDUL WAHED has kindly given a chestnut Arab pony (13-3 for life) to Lady Jenkins for her stall. Raffle tickets, Rs. 5 each, will be obtained from Lady Jenkins, Lady Jehanghir and Messrs. Lund and Blockley. The raffle will be drawn at 6 o'clock, on Thursday, at the stall.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE "CHAMPION" DEFAMATION SUIT.

At the High Court on Saturday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee continued the hearing of the suit of W. A. Chambers against Kaikhosru Nowrojee Kabrajee and others. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 10,000 as damages for alleged defamation of the plaintiff, editor and proprietor of the "Champion" newspaper, by the defendants, Kaikhosru Nowrojee Kabrajee, editor, Merwanjee Furdoonjee Murzban, the proprietor and publisher, and Eduljee Manockjee Watcha, the printer of the "Rast Goftar" newspaper. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, Mr. Raikes, Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad, and Mr. Donald, instructed by Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee and Dinsha, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the first and second defendants; and Mr. J. J. Guzdar, Mr. Vicajee and Mr. Davar appeared for the third defendant.

Mr. Inverarity put in an article of 10th July 1898, in which it was stated, "A clique of such nondescripts having nothing more solid in their empty brains than sawdust." The learned counsel said he had no more questions to ask the witness.

Mr. Guzdar said Mr. Inverarity had exhausted all the questions to be asked, and he would ask no more.

Mr. Chambers, re-examined by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, said with reference to the circular of 15th November 1895 that he had signed it as editor, and he was at the time sole proprietor. Witness, referring to another circular, said it was written by him in consequence of a conversation he had with the late Mr. Javerilal, who suggested the advisability of turning the "Champion" into a daily paper. Witness told him that if the "Champion" was turned into a daily paper, it would have to be equal to the other Bombay dailies, and that a capital of three or four lakhs of rupees would be required; and that witness had not the money. After some further conversation, the circular was drafted and signed by Mr. Javerilal and others. None of them were partners. The "Champion" is published at the Education Society's Press. Witness had no profits; if there were any he was to keep it to himself. With reference to the statement in para. 10 of the plaint, witness discovered the error after seeing the written statement. Instructions were given to the solicitors, who had the plaint amended. With reference to the article of 5th December 1897, what the witness meant by his answer was not that the "Champion" was to be an opponent of the Government on principle. It would ill become him as an Englishman to say so.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac examined witness as to several articles in the "Rast Goftar," which were antagonistic to the Government. Witness produced a report in which reference was made to a minute of Lord Salisbury, who was alleged to have said that as India must be bled, the lancet must be applied to the part that was congested.

The judge, looking to the document referred to, said it could not, in his opinion, bear the construction which witness put upon it. It did not appear that Lord Salisbury said what was imagined to him: bleeding meant taxation in this instance.

Witness, referring to another article on the Suakim charges in the "Rast" said it was antagonistic to the Government. Another article in the "Rast" of 10th July 1898, on the Spoliation of India, was more antagonistic to Government.

Mr. Carnac said he was putting in these articles to show that the articles in the "Rast" were more antagonistic to the Government than those of the "Champion."

His lordship: How are you going to make these articles in the "Rast Guftar" relevant?

Mr. Carnac said that he wanted to show that the "Rast Goftar" took the same view of political matters as Mr. Chambers did, and, therefore, the "Rast Goftar" in pretending that the articles in the "Champion" were seditious was not acting *bona fides*. It was the case of the kettle calling the pot black.

Mr. Inverarity asked his lordship to compare the articles in the "Rast Goftar" with those of the 'Champion," and see if his learned friend's statement was justifiable.

Witness, continuing, said an article appeared in the "Rast" of 21st October 1888 on the Famine policy, very much stronger than that of the "Champion." The article on Official Mendacity was based on the writings of Mr. Robert Knight in the *Statesman*. In the article of the 27th October, 1895, the "Rast" called the Government a pimp.

The judge, looking at the article, said it could not bear that construction.

Witness: I have not said so.

Mr. Carnac: It is my mistake.

Another article in the "Rast" of 15th November 1896 was put in, in which it was stated that, if Lord Elgin went to Baroda and allowed the festivities to go on, it would look as if he imitated "Nero fiddling," &c. Witness said he was in England when the article on Lord Elgin was written. After his return to Bombay, he wrote many articles in laudatory terms about him. Witness was not aware of the reports in the "Jame" and the "Kaiser-i-Hind" until after the suit commenced. He intended to call upon them to contradict their statements after the suit was over. The words "Bombay clique" referred to witness' paper in the article "Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and the Bombay cliqus." The journal referred to in the article of 2nd July, 1899, was the "Champion." When witness said the articles in the "Champion" put in were samples of its writings, he meant the type of those writings. He had often praised Government. In the paper of 29th December 1895, witness had an article on "Mr. A. O. Hume's fatherly advice." In the paper of 30th March 1898 was an article headed "Lord Sandhurst's speech," in which Lord Sandhurst was praised. There were many similar articles. In the paper of the 27th June 1897 was an article on the Poona murders, holding up the criminals to public execration. That article was written immediately after the Poona murders; and the same tone was kept up by the "Champion" afterwards. In the paper of 19th March 1899 was an article headed "Murderers are not heroes," denouncing the Chhapekars. In the paper of 2nd January 1898 was an article headed "What would happen if the British were to disappear," which was wholly in support of the British rule in contrast with native rule. There were numerous articles in the paper in support of British rule. The article of 4th April 1897 correctly expressed the policy of his paper. Witness, continuing, said the tone of the articles in the "*Rast*" v. to a l. was spiteful and malicious, and he objected to it.

Mr. F. S. Fairfield, Superintendent of the Bombay Education Society's press, said the "Champion" was printed at the press. Witness acted on Mr. Chambers' instructions, and he paid the bills. The printing contract with Mr. Chambers was dated the 1st October 1895.

Mr. Inverarity, in answer to Mr. Carnac, admitted that Mr. Chambers was the editor.

Mr. Carnac said this was his case as to the onus that was on him. He would call rebutting evidence when necessary.

MR. INVERARITY'S SPEECH FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Inverarity, in addressing the court, said that in this case there were three distinct libels complained of. As the same considerations did not apply to all the three articles, he proposed to take them separately. The report published by the "Rast Goftar" was the first in order, and it would be convenient accordingly to take it first. In considering the alleged libel with reference to that report he admitted that the attitude of the "Champion" with regard to what was called the "Kal" article was, as a matter of fact, quite free from blame. They had disappeared of the "Kal" article in their paper prior to the 7th of May. It was on the 7th May that they republished the "Kal" article both in Marathi and English in parallel columns and he quite admitted that the republication of that article was a perfectly bona fide matter. But it did not follow from that the report published in the "Rast" of Mr. Kirkpatrick's observations in the 'Guraki" case was an inaccurate report. It was admitted by Mr. Carnac that the only paper Mr. Kirkpatrick had with him was the issue of the "Champion" of the 7th May, and seemed to be quite ignorant of the previous articles written by the "Champion," showing under what circumstances that republication had been made in the "Champion." All that Mr. Kirkpatrick knew at the time was that there was a violent attack in the "Kal" article, apparently republished by the "Champion" with a head-note which conveyed nothing, and in all probability he had never read that head-note. The object of Mr. Kirkpatrick and those who instructed him for the defence of Joshi was to use the argument that Government had allowed articles of stronger character than what appeared in the "Guraki" paper to pass unchallenged, and consequently the "Guraki" writer might very reasonably plead that Government had no objection to articles of that description being published. There could be no doubt that the statement made in paragraph 10 of the plaint that the only reason for the production of the "Champion" article by Mr. Kirkpatrick, was that it contained the translation of the "Kal" article, was inaccurate. Mr. Kirkpatrick no doubt was mistaken in what he did, but he thought that the republication of the article in the "Kal" by the "Champion" in itself entailed all the penalties of the original publication, inasmuch as it gave further publication to the seditious article.

The court ought not to have any hesitation in accepting the evidence of Mr. Simpson, the shorthand writer, who was altogether a disinterested witness, and who submitted to the court the shorthand notes taken of what fell from Mr. Kirkpatrick at the time. The learned Counsel read Mr. Simpson's short-hand notes, and contended that Mr. Kirkpatrick did not produce the "Champion" merely as a translation of the "Kal," but he produced it as what might be called a wicked republication of the "Kal" article. There was not one word about the translation in the short-hand notes. The argument advanced by Mr. Kirkpatrick might be a good or bad one; but the question was whether he did use that as an argument and produced the "Champion" newspaper in support of that. In paragraph 10 of the plaint it was admitted that Mr. Kirkpatrick referred to the "Champion" in a one-sided and unfair manner because he did not refer to the previous article on the same subject. The alteration made in the plaint was in the hand-writing of the Clerk of the Crown, who was very likely present at the time Joshi was tried at the Sessions. Mr. Starling, who drew up the plaint, put the same construction upon Mr. Kirkpatrick's words as he (Mr. Inverarity) did, namely, that Mr. Kirkpatrik used the "Champion" article unfairly, because he did not refer to the previous article appearing in the same paper. Mr. Starling struck out that portion from the plaint and made the alteration as it now stood in the plaint. The plaintiff admitted that the paragraph, as it stood referred to Mr. Kirkpatrick. He said that he had carefully read the plaint before he affirmed it, and that the plaint showed that Mr. Kirkpatrick had made an unfair use of his article. In his examination-in-chief he said that as soon as he saw it in the plaint he corrected it; but when he was cross-examined, he said he had made a mistake and that he did not discover it at all; it was his solicitors who discovered it. Again in his re-examination, the plaintiff said that it was not until the written statement was put in, that the portion was struck out. Upon all these facts the court could come to no other conclusion than to say that Mr. Kirkpatrick did not use the "Champion" article as a mere translation, but as a wicked republication of the 'Kal" article and relied upon it as such in his defence of Joshi. If the "Rast" gave an accurate report of the argument, it was completely privileged. His lordship stated the other day that the report in the "Rast" was stronger than the report appearing in the "Bombay Gazette" because it treated the article in the "Champion" as an original article and not as a republication.

His lordship remarked that what he said was that the report in the "Rast" was pointedly directed to the "Champion," whereas the "Bombay Gazette" did not do so. The "Rast" stated pointedly that the "Champion" should be prosecuted, whereas the report in the "Gazette" left it open for argument.

Mr. Inverarity said that though the passage in the "Gazette" did not name the "Champion," it referred to that paper.

His lordship: It amounts to the same thing.

Mr. Inverarity, continuing, said that the report in the "Rast" was a Gujarati summary of the same appearing in the "Gazette." The plaintiff said that he did not complain of the "Gazette" report. He (Mr. Inverarity) asked the court to compare the two reports and see if the one in the "Rast" was not substantially the same as the one in the "Gazette." The "Jam-e-Jamshed" and the "Kaiser-i-Hind" also independently gave similar reports, and they were, if anything, stronger than the report in the "Rast." The "Advocate of India" also published a similar report the same evening, and all these reports, as also the short-hand notes, showed that Mr. Kirkpatrick put forward the "Champion" as a wicked reproduction of the "Kal" article. It was ridiculous, therefore, to say that the report in the "Rast" was malicious and put in for the purpose of defaming the "Champion." Having cited the law on the subject, Mr. Inverarity proceeded to discuss the alleged libellous article of 10th July in the "Rast," which, he said, was called forth by an article in the "Champion" of a previous date. He admitted that the last passage in the article complained of, when taken literally, could not be justified. It was stated in the article that Joshi was inspired by the "Champion," but it might be admitted at once that he did not say so, what was intended in the article was that his (Joshi's) defence was inspired by the "Champion." The statement really referred to what his counsel had said. Joshi himself admitted that he, had written his articles on the lines of the "Kal."

His lordship: Did Joshi say so in express terms?

Mr. Inverarity said that it appeared so in the "Bombay Gazette" report.

His lordship: The article directly charges the "Champion" with inspiring Joshi; it leaves no loop-hole.

Mr. Inverarity said that it did not mean any personal inspiration on the part of the "Champion." It referred to something written in the paper. The Innendo was that the "Champion" had written something in a wicked way, and Joshi was inspired by it. They could not justify that literally Joshi said to himself. Referring to the other article complained of, and which was headed "Before it was too late," the learned counsel said that the "Champion" was only referred to incidentally. That article was evidently not written for the purpose of attacking the "Champion," but only for the purpose of warning the native papers before it was too late to mend their ways. That article was written by a gentleman who was in all probability ignorant of the article referred to by Mr. Kirkpatrick. Of course, technically the editor was responsible for everything that appeared in his paper, but it did not, therefore, follow that they should impute the writer of the article a complete and exhaustive knowledge of everything that appeared in the paper beforehand.

His lordship: Who is the writer?

Mr. Inverarity said he thought he would call the writer. There was always a great reluctance among journalists to give up the names of the writers.

His lordship: I donot press for it.

Mr. Inverarity: I think I ought to call him. When Mr. Chambers was asked, to give the name of the writer he declined to do so I did not press him for it, and it would be hard if I am asked to give the names of the writers of the articles in the "Rast."

His lordship: I do not press for it.

Mr. Inverarity said that the writer of the article was the grandson of the proprietor of the "Rast Goftar"; his name was Mr. Jehangir. He was an assistant in the office. He would also call Mr. Dhunjeebhoy, who was a paid employe in the office, who wrote the Gujerati summary of the report from the "Bombay Gazette." He would not give the name of the writer of the other article, as that gentleman does not desire that his name should be mixed up with it. Mr. Jehangir, though he had written as a correspondent, had not abused the "Champion" as Mr. Chambers had abused Mr. Kabraji as an Englishman," who afterwards turned out to be Mr. Chambers himself. When his lordship heard their evidence, he would come to the conclusion that their was no moral malice at all events in the writing of any of these documents complained of. They were all based upon the mode in which Mr. Kirkpatric dealt with the article republished in the "Champion" of the 7th May at the trial of Joshi. Mr. Kirkpatrick was under the impression that it was a wicked republication, and it was owing entirely to that misapprehension that the report, which they said was accurate, had been written. It came to be written. They were not written with the object of vilifying Mr. Chambers. He would be a foolish man, indeed, if he put in his paper statements of that kind if he knew at the time what they now know about that article. That was a very strong circumstance in favour of what he called absence of any moral malice in the matter. Mr. Chambers said that there was malice in the matter, because certain articles appeared in the "Rast" which he first said were libellous, but which he afterwards said were spiteful and malicious. These articles, the learned consel said, did not carry the case a bit further. He took Mr. Chambers through these articles seriatim, and he admitted that there was nothing to complain of in any of them, with the exception of one thing which excited his indignation, and which was that he was called a draftsman in the firm of an architect, whose name was given in the paper. He wondered what train of thought led Mr. Chambers to think that giving the name of his employer was particularly a mean act. The fact that he was in the employ of a distinguished firm of architects was, instead of conveying any discredit to Mr. Chambers, a credit to him. He said that it was particularly mean to name the firm because it would bring him into trouble with that firm. He evidently did not want his employers to know that he had such pronounced views upon political subjects. There was nothing derogatory in being called a draftsman, which meant that he was competent to make drawings and plans which were so essentially necessary in an architect's office. If he (Mr. Inverarity) required the services of an architect, and if he said that he was not a draftsman, he would, simply send him away. Mr. Chambers admitted that he did not complain of those articles, but here and there be referred to phrases which he said he did not like. He did not, for instance, like to be called a European Socialist, though be admitted he was a Socialist. When asked if he was a Socialist, he repeatedly said "yes and no." So then if he was a Socialist and a European Socialist, he was—why should he object to be called a "European Socialist." Then with regard to his being called a Fabian, no one knew what a Fabrian was. The general phrase was Fabian policy which meant a policy of dilatoriness and delay. Fabins was a Roman General who used to adopt a delaying policy. Mr. Chambers had admitted that he had lectured before the Fabian Society, and it might be presumed that a Fabian meant a person who combatted government not in the open but in a sort of harassing ambuscade way. He thought that was the probable meaning of the article in the "Rast." He dared say the writer of the article did not know what he wrote. Another article in the "Rast" referred to the public or semi-public breakfast given to Mr. Chambers in London. He was there held up as a gentleman of remarkable attainments in India, who had to be extremely careful of Government, who were always ready to put him in jail if he gave them the slightest opportunity of doing so. Other speeches of that kind glorifying Mr. Chambers having been published, the "Times of India" wrote an article upon which his client wrote an article to say that Mr. Chambers was not the person who filled so large a position in the public eye as to warrant the giving of a public breakfast to him in London, where speeches were reported. No one objected to Mr. Chambers break-fasting with his friends, whether it was in London, Bombay, or Bandora, but the object of the article was to ridicule the giving of a public or semi-public breakfast to a gentleman of Mr. Chambers' position. Mr. Chambers admitted that the "Times of India" had a similar article upon the subject ridiculing such an entertainment, and he also admitted it was quite a fair subject of comment. The paper was entitled to say that Mr. Chambers' position, social or otherwise, was not such as to deserve a semi-public breakfast in London where speeches were reported. Another article in the "Rast" was complained of because it was stated therein that the 'Champion" had been boycotted from the library of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society and the Baroda College. Mr. Chambers himself had published extracts in which allusions were made to the boycotting of his paper which got such a splendid advertisement. If the defendants were ill-disposed towards him, they would not have repeated the advertisement. Then as regarded the article headed "A Bare-faced Unrepresentation" appearing in the "Rast" it might be stated that it was with reference to extracts published by Mr. Chambers in his paper as if they were an expression of opinion on the part of the "Times of India," but which was, as a matter of fact, the opinion of the correspondent of that paper in London. Mr. Chambers had admitted having published the extracts in that way. There was another article ridiculing the fact of his being elected a member of the Municipal Board of Bandora. That fact was mentioned as a piece of startling intelligence in one of the morning pappers in London. Mr. Chambers admitted it was a fair subject of comment, and that it was a ridiculous proceeding altogether. First of all who carried in England who was a member of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, and still less of the Municipal Corporation of Bandora. There was not a living soul at that moment in England, unless Mr. Chambres had relatives there, who felt himself interested in the election and yet in a morning paper in London it was serlously announced that Mr. Chambers was elected a member of the Municipal Corporation of Bandora. The "Rast" heartily congratulated Mr. Chambers on that fact and said that it was a ridiculous thing to go and stick such a thing in a London paper. Who stuck it there? One might suspect Mr. Chambers himself. He was interviewed by a representative of the paper, and he himself gave the information which was published there. Almost all personal paragraphs which got into newspapers, which had the effect of glorifying an individual, traced their origin to the individual himself. That turned out to be the case in the present instance. He did not suppose that the *Morning Leader* sent its representative to interview Mr. Chambers on that fact. It was ridiculous, nay monstrous, that any person of the local importance of Bandora should stick that in a London paper. It was a good-humoured, or ill-humoured if they liked, a good-humoured chaff on the subject. When his lordship read those articles, he would find that none of them were defamatory, and none of them gave evidence of malice or ill-will towards Mr. Chambers. To use a phrase from Mr. Chambers in his own paper, the object of these articles was "to pluck the jackdaw of his borrowed plumes," which he had applied to some of his opponents. When they found a person masquerading personal importance, they were entitled to point that out in their paper. There was no innendo, as was stated in a paragraph of the plaint, in the defendants' newspaper, that the "Champion" inspired the committing of murders. They had never stated that the "Champion" inspired or instigated a murder. The only innendo mentioned was that the "Champion" was one of the class to which the "Guraki" and the "kal" belonged, that was to say, a class of papers indulging in seditious writings and deserving of prosecution like the "Guraki." There was nothing to warrant such an innendo either of the two article. It only suggested that the Champion" indulged in seditions writtings The "Kal" was not even mentioned in the first article. There were seventeen articles put in, and he (Mr. Inverarity) asked his lordship if many of them were not seditious, the remainder being put in for the purpose of showing the tone of a paper, whose reputation could not be injured by anything said of it. He did not propose to go through all these articles, of which there was what might be called a continuous stream. These fourteen articles were written between the 17th of May 1896 and the 21st of March 1897, which was less than a year. With the exception of September every month was represented by such an article. There were numerous other articles, but it was with a view to shorten the inquiry that he, with an admission from Mr. Chambers, took those articles as a fair sample of others. The "Champion" was started avowedly as a critic of Government. Mr. Chambers said there was a long felt want in Bombay, but who wanted it nobody knew. He said that it was to be conducted on the lines of "Truth." All he (Mr. Inverarity) could say was that whether the "Champion" was conducted on the lines of Truth or not, "Truth" was certainly non conducted on the lines of the "Champion." It was stated that the "Champion" was to promote the views of the Congress party. He would be very much astonished if respectable members of that party, whose names had been used as leaders of the party, would in any way approve of the articles apperring in that paper. On the 5th December 1897 the "Champion" had acquired a character which was put forward by a correspondent in the paper as "an opponent on principle of the dominant ruling caste in this country." He put it to Mr. Chambers and he admitted it to be correct. It was soon recognised by outsiders on what principles the paper was conducted. The object of the starters of the paper might have been a bona fide one, but instead of their views being carried out in a proper way, the paper was being used indiscriminately for violent attacks upon Government. Government, he believed, had no objection to fair criticism of its actions. He should think they welcomed them as long as they were fair criticisms. It had no objection to its mistakes being pointed out to it. He did not suppose any Government in the world pretended that it was infallible. It were far better that there was some criticism, but the criticism that was levelled against the Government ought to be of a fair kind, and not of a poisoned one. He should have no objection whatever to the Congress party starting a newspaper to promote their views, and no objecion if those views were promoted in a fair way. It was obvious that the "Champion" was not promoted as a commercial speculation. They had the statement of four leading members of the Congress party upon that point. (Mr. Inverarity here read the circular signed by Mr. P. M. Mehta, the late Mr Javerilal, Mr. Dinshaw Wacha and Mr. R. M. Sayani.) The circular clearly showed that the paper was to represent the views of the progressive party of the city. No one could object to the paper being an exponent of the views of the progressive party, but it was certainly objectionable to publish a series of articles from time to time with no other object than to bring the Government into disaffection and contempt. They appear to have given a free hand to Mr. Chambers, whose individual idiocyncracies came into play, and he was on principle, as the "Pioneer" described

WORTH NOTICING

REPAIRS & ACCURATE ADJUSTMENTS

Of Theodolites, Nautical, Astronomical and Optical Instruments.

ELECTRO-PLATING

In all its branches has been recognised to be our specialities, and no other firm on this side is up to date able to challenge our firm in the above branches.

C. JOST & Co.,

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

ANOTHER GOOD OFFER.

Rs. 50 FOR Rs. 25.

A

CLEARANCE SALE

OF

SILVER GILT WATCHES.

WE have an Excellent Collection of key wind Silver Gilt WATCHES, the lever movements of which are really FIRST CLASS, and in the ordinary way, quality for quality should sell for Rs. 50 each; but as preference is now given to Stem-wind Watches, we offer these excellent time-keepers to those who do not consider a key-wind watch inconvenient at the bargain and Clearance Price of

Rs. 25.

Complete in case with spare glass, mainspring and a guarantee for 2 years.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PICTURE FRAMING.

WE PAY CAREFUL ATTENTION TO THE FRAMING AND MOUNTING

OF ALL SORTS OF

PICTURES, PHOTOGRAPHS, OIL AND WATER COLOUR PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c.

A heavy stock of every description of moulding such as English Oak and gilt Black and gilt White Enamel and ornamental gilt mouldings always in hand of the Best Manufacture.

REAL GILT FRAMES OF ANY SIZE MADE TO ORDER.

☞ Up-country orders will be executed with perfect taste and satisfaction without extravagant expenditure if left to our own judgment.

AS REGARDS PRICES, WE DEFY COMPETITION.

P. D. KANGA & CO.,

16, CHURCH GATE STREET,

BOMBAY.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,

BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR

THE SILICATE PAINT CO., LD.,

CHARLTON.

Prices and Particulars on application

SUSPENSION BRIDGES.

Light Steel Rope Suspension Bridges up to 300ft span by 10ft. wide. A Speciality.

Sole Agents for the India-Rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Co., Ld., Silvertown.

DYNAMOS, CABLES, LAMPS, AND ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PLANT.

Estimates given for Electric Light and Power Installations.

AGENTS FOR

THE NEWELLITE GLASS TILE CO.,

Stocks of White and Coloured Tiles kept.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,

BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR

FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs cance LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

One new English built C. under spring cance LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.

One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.

English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style near furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co

D R. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette."

And a Lecture by

BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay,

Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta

Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 3.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£100 3-8 xd	—1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	£102 1-4	unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£109 1-2	,,
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£64 1-8	,,
Bar Silver in London	27 1-2	—1-16
Bar Silver in New York	59 3-4	—1-4
Exchange on London at Paris	25'18	—1-2
Exchange on London at New York	4'85	1-4
Discount Bank of England 4 per cent	unchanged	
Discount Short London Bills 3 5-8 per cent	,,	
Discount Indian Bank Bills 3 5-8 per cent	,,	

The sum of about £250,000 paid into the Bank of England.

ARRIVALS.—Vindobona.

EXCHANGE opened quiet with the rate for Credits 1s. 4 5-16d. for ready; with the English mail in, and the outward bound going out the same day, Banks and Merchants were too busy to give much attention to Exchange. We quote:—

	s. d.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 1-16
Bank Demand	1-4 3-32
3 Months' Sight Credits	1-4 5-16
3 Months' Sight Francs	171 1-2
Shanghai 30 days sight	195
Hongkong ,,	142 3-4
Japan ,,	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 95 3-8 ready and Rs. 95 9 16 for 30th March, remaining steady throughout the day.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—A rather better feeling has come over the market for shares as will be seen from the following quotations, and a number of the Standard Mills have changed hands at Rs. 210.

	Rs.
Central India S. and W. Co.	1735
Queen Mills ,,	530
Standard Mills ,,	210
Delhi and Northern India Floor Mills	185
Port Canning Co	160

FREIGHTS.—Though the market is quiet with very little doing owners are still firm in their rates; buyers, on the other hand, are indifferent as there is but little to Export.

A small quantity of Genoa Freight was done for March at 19s., April 18s. 6d.; and May at 17s. 6d.

500 tons for Hamburg was also done for March at 19s.

COALS.—A strong market but not much doing. 2,000 tons of Nixon's Indian Navigation for April to consumers at Rs. 14-8-0 is reported.

WHEAT.—Market quite with only a small business passing, and nominal quotations as under:—

	Rs.	
Pessy 91 per cent.	36 per candy,	
,, 85 per cent.	34 ,,	Bazaar terms.
White Delhi Club No. 1	4-2-0 per cwt.	
Red do.	4-4-0 per cwt.	
Do.	5-4-6 April-May.	
Hard Yellow	42-46 per candy	Bazaar terms
Ahmedabad	36	,,
Hard Red	35	,,

SEEDS.—Gingelly—Strong with prices advancing there are buyers of Red Muggee at Rs. 44-8-0 with sellers asking Rs. 45. Business has been done in black Kutnee at a rupee higher than yesterday's rates. Arrivals continue very small.

Linseed.—Market Steady at Rs. 8 12 per cwt.

Castor Seed.—Market firm at Rs. 38-8 per candy.

	Rs.	
Rape seed.—Yellow Guzerat	7	4 per cwt.
Yellow Cawnpore	7	0 ,,
Brown do.	6	12 ,,

Market very firm.

The following were the quotations in London on Friday:—

RAPE,—Yellow Guzerat—43 3-4; Yellow Cawnpore 43 1-4, and Brown—9 39 3-4, March-April Dunkirk, sellers queiter.

LINSEED.—51 February-March Havre, Antwerp, Dunkirk Buyers, firmer.

COTTON.—The market opened firmer, with Suttas also firmer at Colaba. For Good Broach for March, prices continue on the rise business being done at Rs. 270, while Fully Good Bengals were quoted at Rs. 247 March. Good Bowauggur for May Rs. 256. For ready Cotton, the market is very steady with prices up Re. 1 per candy.

For the day the total sales reached between 2,000 and 3,000 bales, consisting of 1,000 bales Bengals at Rs. 240, 245, Kamptee at Rs. 248, and Sind Pinjal at Rs. 245.

The Liverpool cotton market closed quite, Surats quite. Manchester was firmer. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats, nil. Imports, 5,000 bales. Spot 5 12-32 plus 2-32. Arrivals closed Steady. Egyptian Fair Brown, 8 1-16, unchanged. Good Madras Westerns, 4 13-16 plus 1 64.

Mid-uplands in Liverpool—

Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	June-July.	July-Aug.
5.18	5.15	5'11	5'3	5'3
plus 5-64	plus 5-64	plus 5-64	plus 1-16	plus 5-64

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports	20,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	18,000 ,,
Do Continent	2,000 ,,
Mid-uplands	9 1-2 plus 1-16
Futures, month of June	9'20 plus 6
Do do September	8'37 plus 1
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,55,000 bales.
,, Exports to Great Britain	1,19,000 ,,
,, ,, France and Continent	85,000 ,,
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	9,50,000 ,,
,, ,, Interior Ports	4,60,000 ,,

	Bales.
Total Week's Sales	47,000
,, Sold on Speculation	Nil.
,, ,, for Exportation	1,000
,, Amount forwarded to Consumers	96,000
,, Actual Exports	9,000
,, Week's Imports	630,000
SURATS—Week's Sales	200
Sold for Exportation	100
Amount forwarded	100
Stock	1,000
AFLOAT—American	230,000
Indian	1,000

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay on Friday:—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	566
Barsee & Nugur	285
Berar	804
Total Comras	1,655
Hingunghat	245
Dhollera	356
Broach	22
Compta & Dharwar	178
Westerns	136
Bengals	1,337
Sind	21
Persian	46
American	379
Total	4,439

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay:—

	cwts.
Wheat	79
Linseed	459
Rapeseed	225
Gingeliyseed	2,721
Poppyseed	377
Groundnuts	1,071
Castorseed	3,165
Rice	244,896

SATURDAY, LONDON, MARCH 3.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£100 3-4 ex	unchanged.
3 per cent. Rentes	£102 1-4	do.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£109 1-2	do.
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£64 — 1-8	
Bar Silver in London	27 1-2	unchanged.
,, New York	59 3-4	do.
Exchange on London at Paris	25'18	do.
,, New York	4'86 1-4	do.
Discount, Bank of England at 4 per cent.,		
,, Short London Bills	3 3-4 + 1-8	
,, Indian Bank Bills	3 3-4 + 1-8	

SEEDS.—

Rape. Yellow Guzerat	43 1-2
Brown	39 1-2

March-April, Dunkirk, Sellers Easier.

The Liverpool cotton market closed firms. Surats firms. Manchester was firm. Total saled 12,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export, nil. Surats, nil. Imports, nil. Spot, 5 15-32 plus 3-32d. Arrivals closed excited. Actual Stock, 616,000 bales.

Mid-uplands in Liverpool—

March	March.-Apl.	Apl.-May	June-July	July-Aug.
5.29	5.26	5.22	5.16	5.14
plus 11-64	plus 11-64	plus 11 64	plus 11-64	plus 11-64

NEW YORK, SATURDAY.—March 3.

Receipts at the Ports	22,000	Bales.
Exports to Great Britain	16,000	,,
,, Continent	11,000	,,
Mid Uplands	9 11-16	Plus 5-16
Futures month of June	9'23	,, 15
,, September	9'67	,, 10
Total Visible supply	3,541,100	Bales.
,, ,, of which East		
,, Indian	50,000	,,
Total Stock in London	3,000	,,
,, Quantity in sight	7,000,000	,,

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.

By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MAINWARING—February 25, at Gort-Na-Morra, Bangalore the wife of N E Q Mainwaring, Madras Police, Anantpur District, of a daughter (still-born).

MARRIAGES.

ROBINSON—GOW—February 27, at St George's Cathedral Madras, by the Rev A Acheson Williams, M.A., John Oakshott, eldest son of James Robinson, of Bootle, Liverpool, to Ada, daughter of the late J A Gow, of Bangalore.

RYAN—ATKINS—February 20, at Avondale, Nellakotta, S-E Wynaad, by the Rev F N Crowther, Cecil Valentine, E A C of Forests, Burma, second son of Henry Valentine Ryan, of Dodabetta, Ootacamund, to Essie, eldest daughter of the late Edward Atkins, of Nellakotta, S-E Wynaad.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1900.

THE discussion on Mr. J. M. Maclean's plea for direct railway communication between India and her great northern neighbour had many points of interest. But it has not converted us to a belief in the desirability of hastening the hour in which a Russian train will enter a frontier railway station at one side, and an Indian train on the other. Indeed we welcome with a certain amount of sombre satisfaction the growing scepticism as to the expediency and practicability of projects for carrying passengers and merchandise between Calcutta—or Bombay—and London overland by railway. Facts, to say nothing of the tradition of three decades, favour continued trust in the faithful ocean and the Suez Canal. Mr. Maclean was especially fortunate in having for his chairman Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice who was in full sympathy with his proposal to bring England and India into direct railway communication. When Commissioner in Turkey after the Russo-Turkish War he used often to stand on the western shore of the Bosphorus where he had a magnificent view into almost the interior of Asia Minor, and muse on the possibility that at some future date railway development would bring India into communication with the countries of Europe, of which England is one. But he recognised that through communication by rail would not be practical until the English Channel was tunnelled and the Bosphorus bridged. The tunnelling of the Channel is now relegated to the category of things which it is unpatriotic even to desire. But while the Channel has to be crossed there will be very little chance, indeed, of merchandise being sent to India overland or *vice versa*. The break of gauge at Dover and Calais would be an effectual bar to any considerable development of through railway traffic. The Bosphorus is not so wide as the Channel but it would not be much more easy to float a bridge over it. A tunnel would better meet the case; but here again political considerations would probably be fatal to the enthusiasm of the engineer, though he has, like the Corsican, erased the word impossible from his dictionary. It does not occur to any one that the Taurus Mountains, which must be negotiated by any railway that has to pass from Asia Minor to the more level region traversed by the Euphrates and the Tigris, are even more formidable obstacles than the Straits, which respectively separate England from France and unite the Euxine with the Mediterranean. It was remarked during the discussion that various concessions have been obtained from the Sultan at different times by various syndicates and that nothing has been done with any of them, except that for the Ismit and Angora railway carried out by a German Company. The reason probably is that the heavy cost of negotiating the difficult hill country that would have to be traversed discouraged investors. Now that a German syndicate has obtained not only a concession but a guarantee of interest on outlay from the Sublime Porte the railway will doubtless be carried from Angora to Bagdad and even to Bussora and Koheit. From there fast steamers can bring passengers and goods—if any—to Karachi in two and a half days. By continuing the railway from Karachi to Bunder Abbas the transit would be reduced to a day and a half.

That is not however the particular development Mr. Maclean advocates. It would not have what he considers the political and commercial advantages of direct railway communication with Russia. Colonel Sir Thomas Holdich who has surveyed alternative railway routes in those distant regions, refuses to believe that the German or any other company would make a railway along the southern coast of Persia. A hundred and fifty miles west of Karachi huge cliffs stand out to sea—the advanced guard of the vast mountain region behind them in which there are goat tracks but no roads. The strip of coast bordering the sea, even where it is not attenuated by cliffs, is a hot and waterless desert except in the cold weather. Putting aside that project for the present at all events, we return to that favoured by Mr. Maclean. Mr. F. H. Skrine who has spent a good deal of time in exploring Central Asia and is conversant with the railway projects under consideration, states that the Russian authorities do not intend to connect Orenberg with Samarkand, which would involve the crossing of 800 miles of frightful desert and cost at least £10,000,000. There are other schemes for converting the trunk lines of the Russian system but at present none of them are likely to be undertaken. Mr. Skrine would utilise the existing lines, and accept the crossing of the Caspian, linking up the railways of the two empires, via Kushk, Kandahar and Chaman. He acknowledged however, that political and fiscal difficulties stand in the way, though in his view there would be an advantage in the Russians and Englishmen getting to know one another and exchanging amenities. Colonel Holdich who has surveyed the country between Quetta and Herat, found that it presents no engineering difficulties and is an agricultural country inhabited by an industrious population and could yield local traffic. But he recognises the force of the objections raised on the ground that a connecting railway might give Russia an opening into India. Somewhat strangely that gallant officer thinks that such a danger would be minimised by the break of gauge. Surely it can be no secret that arrangements have been made by both Russia and Germany to obviate this difficulty on their frontier by increasing or diminishing the distance of the wheels of locomotives and carriages by a very simple contrivance. There is more real foundation for the objection to linking up by a railway from Tashkend to Peshawar. The whole country on that side is exceedingly mountainous up to the Chinese frontier and such a line would be impossible. There is, however, no chance of making a railway from Herat to Quetta as things now stand, as the Ameer would never agree to it. "When he did agree we should have a right of entering into Afghanistan and to a certain extent the command of the Afghan troops."

In that staightforward and most suggestive sentence we have the key to the Amir's resolute refusal, to have railways built in his dominions, or to hold any communication with Lord Roberts, when Commander-in-Chief on the subject. Colonel Holdich, who evidently favours the connection of the two railway systems, via Kushk, Herat and Quetta, recommends that when an agreement with Russia for the construction of that line is entered, into the Government of India should at once connect Quetta with Lahore by a direct line. Mr. Skrine would prefer the line between Kushk and Chaman, which would only cost three millions according to the Russian estimate and its length would be only 438 miles, somewhat less than the distance from London to Perth. Opinion for and against the proposed linking up was pretty equally divided, Mr. J. W. Parry pointed out that, though the proposal might be forwarded by many people, the Government of India, which was the most interested, would be best able to judge when the time was ripe for the junction to be effected. The difference of gauge would make the transhipment of goods necessary wherever the two systems joined. Mr. Parry does not look to any remarkable increase of the Indian export trade from the connection, for whenever our goods cross the Russian or Persian frontier heavy import duties would be levied to protect the local industries. Lieut.-Colonel F. S. Terry related the views of an Afghan merchant in Kandahar in 1881, who told him that everything good and beautiful comes from Persia, and that to the people in Southern Afghanistan Teheran is the fountain of art, science, wisdom and happiness. If Persia gives advantages to Russia and keeps friendly with her, Kandahar will approve and be friendly also. As for the people in the direction of Kabul, they are brutal and to be feared, while India is a land sunk in the darkness of infidelity. That appears to be the general opinion of the Dourani race, which, as Colonel Terry observed, would be encouraging for Russia, and he considers that the objection to affording international facilities, which might be used for military aggression, would be sufficiently obvious. In his view, it is necessary for England to be jealous of the encroachments of States, whose principle it is to shut the door against free international exchange. Mr. L. R. W. Forrest looked at the matter from the point of view of the man of the business. If any line is to be made across Afghanistan, it should be from Quetta to Herat. As for the break of gauge, it would only mean twopence per ton, which is as nothing compared to the difference between the cost of railway transmission and sea transport. The freight from Liverpool to London by rail is one pound per ton, from Bombay to London by sea, it is often considerably less. Mr. W. Martin Wood put this latter objection very forcibly. The carriage of merchandise, passengers, and of troops and munitions of war "from Calais to Calcutta would involve incalculable friction every mile, while the natural highway of the ocean would do the same work at the hundredth part of the cost." Sir George Birdwood without going into the weightier matter dealt with in the paper, considered the discussion as of great value in familiarising the public with the intrigues of Foreign Powers in the countries bordering on India. While paying a warm tribute to Mr. Maclean's gifts he deprecated the indifference with which he treated the independence of Afghanistan. We quite concur in that view. It would be a great mistake to alienate an ally who for nearly twenty years has proved faithful to his engagements. The linking-up of the railways can wait.

THE publication of Dr. Hultzsch's "South Indian Inscriptions" incidentally furnishes a means of comparison of the warlike procedure of ancient oriental belligerents with those of modern occidentals, and their different methods of dealing with a beaten foe. There are scores of mural inscriptions in Ukkal, Melpadi, Karwar, and Tiruvallam; but they are for the most part merely records of presents of ghee and land to Brahmins and to dancing girl-retainers of religious establishments. But those at Manimangalam are of another sort. They recount the victory of the Pallava King Narasimhavarman I. over the Western Chalukya King of Pulikesin II. and of many another successful warrior of a bye-gone age. They were men of sentiment in those days as well as warriors. When Cronje surrendered to Lord Roberts the other day our former Commander-in-Chief greeted him with a courteous compliment and a shake of the hand. Ladysmith was relieved and although some people in England rang the Church bells and sent up some sky rockets, most of them, like Bombay, did nothing by way of outward thanksgiving. In the time of Narasimhavarman I., to commemorate a victory, they built temples and endowed them and provided feasts for all the rabble within walking distance. On one occasion too they gave the King a new title, as the Prussian monarch at the close of the Franco-Prussian War was made Kaiser. But instead of calling him Emperor they styled him Lokamahadevichaturvedimangalam, which seems to explain the necessity for building a temple with very strong walls on which to inscribe his praises. The despatches engraved on the temple walls too concerning the achievements of Rajadhiraja are excellent reading. He became a King in A. D. 1018, when Saxon Canute was on his honeymoon with Ethelred's widow. He began his warlike career by killing an unnamed king of Venadu, which is to say Travancore, and three Princes of Iramagudam. Next he went to Ceylon, a trip which cost its four kings their crowns. One of these unfortunate monarchs had indeed a sorry fate. It was no use asking for kindly treatment, as Cronje did, and urging that his wife and grandson and private secretary and A.-D.-C. might attend him in captivity. There was no Lord Roberts to accede to all this and send his women and children to their homes. The "Bobs" of that day seized his enemy's mother and cut off her nose and carried his wife and sister away with him as spoils of war. He burned not only their farms and houses, but their temples and granaries, and instead of turning the palace into a base hospital, razed it to the ground. But perhaps it is in the text of the despatches that the greatest contrast comes. There was no press censor in those days and no correspondents. The despatch-writer of that day had the field to himself, and he could introduce descriptive matter into his copy with a lavishness which would have terrified Archibald Forbes or poor Steevens.

WHAT could exceed the beauty of his prefatory sentences in the description of the great King's first great battle? "While the goddess of the Earth was beaming under her fringed white parasol which resembled the moon in beauty, the King wedded the goddess of fortune" and forthwith set out to war. We hear nothing of flank attacks, of reconnoitring, of sorties, or anything so commonplace. The King cut off "the beautiful head of Manabharawan," one of his opponent's commanders, a head which was adorned with large jewels and which was inseparable from its golden crown. He seized Vira Keralan, the local Joubert, and was "pleased to get him trampled down by his furious elephant," while one of his generals, who had the misfortune to let fall the white umbrella with bunches of hairs of the white yak, he drove to Mullaiyur Sundhara Pandiyan. What he would have done to a general who lost a couple of batteries of guns it is impossible to contemplate. His victory however was complete, for his enemy's crown dropped down, his hair became dishevelled and his feet got tired. What greater inducement to surrender? By way presumably of cutting off the retreat of his enemies, the King—and here we may be: leave to question the veracity of the despatch writer— sent one of his generals of division "to the country of Heaven." Perhaps he meant Ceylon. Villavan, who possibly corresponded with Villebois de Mareuil or De Wet, was seized with internal pains and fled to the jungle, and his men flew the white flag, or whatever in those days stood for it. the King destroying his enemy's transport and commissariat "as easily as he would have put on a beautiful fresh flower of the Vanji tree." It was at this juncture that the Cronje of the period (then popularly known as Ahavamallam) found it desirable to surrender. But instead of seeking refuge in a long ditch, he led his men into a temple in which the bees, with which it swarmed, facilitated their deliberations as to the terms of capitulation. What those terms were is remarkably vague, but it does not appear that they were very much in favour of the vanquished, as the King having undertaken to accomplish the feat "in his garment," by this time presumably felt the cold breeze striking him, so he set fire to his enemy's city that he might conveniently warm his hands. It is not necessary to reproduce more of these narratives which are engraven all over the walls of some of the temples that Dr. Hultzsch visited. Suffice it to say they recount how the Krugers and Jouberts and Albrechts of that day were trampled to pulp by big elephants, or disposed of in some other original manner consistent with oriental ideas.

THE report of the Dufferin Fund this year shows that the finances of the organisation have suffered through the large demands on Indian charity for the Famine and the sufferers from the Transvaal War. Many donations accustomed to find their way to the branches of the Association have been given to those other purposes. We trust the diversion of contributions will only be temporary, for the useful work of the Lady Dufferin Fund should not be lost sight of. It is still being carried on and we find that there are now on the books thirty-three lady-doctors who have qualified for registration in the United Kingdom, seventy-three assistant surgeons or practitioners of the second grade, who have been trained in India and hold Indian qualifications, are considered up to the standard required for assistant surgeons, while the scheme for aiding ladies of the assistant surgeon class to proceed home after a term of practical work in India to qualify for the higher degrees in medicine is working with marked success. The list of students at present in the principal medical colleges and schools in India shows that there are seventy-eight European and Native ladies training as assistant surgeons, one hundred and eleven as hospital assistants, and a hundred and sixty-five as nurses, dhais and compounders. That section of the report which deals with medical relief, shows that the total number of patients to whom the Fund has carried relief to be 417,568, an increase of no less than seventeen thousand in the year.

THE Viceregal party left Calcutta for Assam on Friday evening.

No further expenditure on works in Gilgit will be permitted for the present except what may be necessary to prevent damage from the weather in the case of unfinished buildings.

CAPTAIN TAYLOR, 10th Madras Infantry, has been slightly wounded in the action with the Chinese in the neighbourhood of the British Kachin country and Chinese Myenkwa pass.

Mr. H. C. EGGAR has been gazetted Solicitor to Government, Calcutta, vice Mr. Eddis resigned.

THE quantity of tea exported from Calcutta during the second half of February amounted to 400,100 lbs.

THE P. and O. steamer "Shannon," chartered by Government, will leave Bombay with invalid British soldiers on March 15th.

IT is probable that the Nawab of Dir will visit Calcutta during the current month. He was prevented by illness last year from making this visit.

THE young Mehtar of Chitral on arrival home from India last month dismissed his Sardars with handsome presents as an expression of the pleasure his trip had given him.

INTENDING visitors to Simla, who have ponies to march up the hill, will be glad to learn that the suspicious cases among the tonga ponies have been officially pronounced not to be glanders.

WE understand that Mr. J. Bourdillon will assume officiating charge of the post of Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal on the 13th instant, when Mr. Bolton will vacate.

REVISED rules have been issued regarding the issue and custody of ammunition to troops and Volunteers in India. Every precaution is to be taken to check and verify the returns from regiments. Ball ammunition will be issued only by the Ordnance Department in exchange for an equivalent number of empty cartridge cases, except where the General Officer of a district certifies that he considers the missing cases have been satisfactorily accounted for by the Regimental Commandants.

THE Assistant Adjutant-General, Sind District, has proceeded to Sukkur for the purpose of meeting the Deputy-Manager of the North-Western Railway in connection with a scheme for a mobilisation rest camp at Sukkur.

THE proposed regulations sanctioning exchanges between Captains in the British Service and the Staff Corps, are not yet ready for issue; but applications from officers can be sen to Army Headquarters for disposal.

IT is formally notified that the recruiting area in the case of Native cavalry regiments in the Bengal Command, and of the 5th, 12th, 17th and 18th Bengal Infantry, has been extended up to the Sutlej for Hindustani Mahomedans.

THE bridge over the Indus at Kotri is rapidly approaching completion, nothing more remaining to be done but the laying of the rails, the painting of the ironwork, and just the finishing touches, so that it should be ready for public traffic by the 1st April or a little later.

THE cavalry detachment at Usterzai is to be withdrawn to Kohat. The Thal garrison will be reduced to a field troops of cavalry and one company of native infantry. The other troop of cavalry and three companies of native infantry, at present stationed there, go to Torawari to guard the new camp under formation.

ON the appointment of Mr. H. Maude to act as a Judge of the Chief Court on the departure on leave of Mr J. A. Anderson, Rai Bahudur Buta Mal, Sahgal, will act as Divisional Judge of Lahore. Abdul Ghafur, Khan of Zaida, District Judge, will officiate as Divisional Judge of Multan on the departure of Mr. J. G. M. Rennie on furlough.

THE Volunteer officers and men of Lumsden's Horse will be paid, the former from the date of their appointment, and the latter from the date of their enlistment, at the rate authorised for corresponding ranks in British Cavalry serving in India, and after embarkation they are to be restricted to rates prescribed for British Cavalry in the Royal Warrant.

AUTOMATIC telegraphy has been introduced between Calcutta and Bombay with the most satisfactory results, telegrams being transmitted at the rate of 120 words per minute in each direction. Although the distance traversed is nearly 1,300 miles it has been found possible to work direct between the two cities without requiring an intermediate repeating station.

MR. SCOTT, of the Burma-China Boundary Commission, has inflicted summary punishment on the Wa villages implicated in the recent murder of Major Kiddle and Mr. Sutherland. With a mixed force of Gurkhas and Chinese he has demolished the Wa stockades, burnt 2,000 houses, and killed 60 Was. Mr. Scott's losses were five killed and about 30 wounded.

THE latest famine Returns show 4,374,000 persons receiving relief, an increase over the preceding week of 120,000. Bombay Native States 33,400; Hyderabad nearly 30,000; the Rajputana States 15,800; the Central Provinces Feudatory States 16,000. There was a decrease of nearly 27,000 in Central India States, and of 16,000 in the British districts of the Central Provinces.

A FURTHER increase of about 120,000 persons has taken place among those in receipt of relief. The total is now approaching four-and-a-half millions of persons. The principal increases are in Bombay Sind, plus 50,000 in the Bombay Native States, 33,000 in Hyderabad, 29,000 in Rajputana, and the Central Provinces and in the Feudatory States each about 16,000. On the other hand the Central India States report a falling off of 26,000. The Central Provinces show a further decline of 16,000.

AN Imperial Rescript to the Governor-General of Finland is published characterizing as unseemly and rejecting as baseless the criticisms passed by the representatives of the Estates upon the Tsar's Manifesto of February 3, 1899, and upon the measures taken for the reorganization of the Finnish military system. The Rescript calls upon the Governor-General to take vigorous action with a view to bringing home to the Finnish people the true significance of the measures taken to strengthen the ties existing between the Empire and the Grand Duchy.

A GOVERNMENT Resolution has been issued on th question of the reorganisation of the administrative classes of the P. W. D., which has now been separated into two branches, Railway and Irrigation, roads and buildings, with Chief and Superintending Engineers in each branch on separate tests. As regards the rate of pay to be drawn by the Superintending Engineers, the Secretary of State has sanctioned the pay for the 3rd class being increased from Rs. 1,100 to Rs. 1,250, and that of the 2nd class from Rs. 1,350 to Rs. 1,400. This sanction will have effect from 1st January, 1900, and will be applicable to all lists including those of Madras and Bombay.

THE Executive Committee of the Famine Relief Fund held its second meeting in Calcutta on Wednesday afternoon. It was announced that public meetings were to be held within the next few days at the capitals of all provinces in accordance with his Excellency's suggestion to Vice Presidents. Calcutta is being canvassed, and is responding liberally. The terms on which the Chairman is to address the Vice Presidents to set the Provincial District Machinery in motion were settled, and it was resolved that the Chairman should send a telegram of hearty thanks to the Lord Mayor of London. A sum of Rs. 25,000 was ordered to be sent forthwith as a first instalment of charitable relief to the Punjab.

A MOST useful form of work in the distressed districts of the province and one that might be imitated elsewhere, writes the Lahore paper, is that started by Captain R. L. Morris in Hissar, where the Jat women and others near the relief works have been set making "phulkaris" for sale. These cloths, besides being very cheap—costing only Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 a piece—are of good work and design and are collected by reputable men, native officers, retired N. O. and zaildars known to Captain Morris. Lists are kept and the women paid as the money comes in, the whole amount going to the makers. Orders are registered by Captain Morris, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, Famine Relief Camp, Hissar, and as fast as completed the "phulkaris" are sent off, but as this part of the business is all done by Captain Morris in addition to his famine duties at odd leisure hours, purchasers must understand that the goods are not despatched with the regularity of a shop. The scheme seems in every way sound and commendable, and we should be glad to hear of others on similar lines being initiated elsewhere.

DURING the past four days plague in Barh town has somewhat decreased, and it is hoped that the effect of the hot season, now close at hand, added to the efforts made by the authorities will result in completely exterminating it within a few weeks. The plague camp on Barh Deearah, consisting of 56 huts for patients, with necessary doctors' and nurses' quarters, all neatly laid out and whitewashed, presents quite a picturesque appearance when viewed from one of the passenger steamers which daily pass up and down the Ganges close by. A temporary police thana has been built a short distance from the camp; in this the police have been located since the occurrence of several fatal plague cases among them in the permanent thana in Barh. Last week fifteen rioters charged with obstructing and threatening the District Magistrate and Plague Medical Officer while on duty at Baktiarpur were tried before Mr. Forrester, C. S., Sub-Divisional Magistrate. The evidence against them being overwhelming all pleaded guilty and threw themselves on the mercy of the Court. All have been bound over in heavy sureties to be of good behaviour for twelve months. At harnout, situated seven miles south of Baktiarpur, a slight outbreak of plague has occurred. One constable died of plague on the 25th ultimo, in consequence of which the men of this thana have all been removed to temporary quarters close by.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE RELIEF OF LADYSMITH.

LORD DUNDONALD'S DRAMATIC ENTRY.

GENERAL BULLER'S DESPATCH.

LONDON, MARCH 3

Lord Dundonald's entry into Ladysmith was dramatic.

He found the ridge concealing Ladysmith unoccupied by the enemy.

He then determined to ride through a gap into the town with only two squadrons.

The little force galloped swiftly over the rough ground till a sentry challenged.

Lord Dundonald ordered a halt.

Then some men in tattered clothes and quite listless, crowded round him and cheered in feeble tones.

General Buller, in a despatch from Ladysmith, dated 2nd instant, says :—

The defeat of the Boers is more complete than I dared to anticipate. The whole district is completely clear of the enemy, except the top of Van Reenan's Pass, where several waggons are visible.

Their last train left Modder Spruit yesterday and they then blew up the bridge behind them.

They moved their waggons to the north of Ladysmith six days ago, so there was no chance of intercepting them, but they left vast quantities of ammunition and herds of cattle.

The enemy succeeded in getting away all their guns except two.

A TELEGRAM FROM LORD ROBERTS.

SYMPATHY OF BRITISH SOLDIERS TOWARDS THE BOERS.

Lord Roberts telegraphs from Osfontein on 2nd instant and says :—

"I have just returned from a hurried visit to Kimberley.

I am much gratified with the arrangements made for the comfort of the sick and wounded.

I was much struck with the friendly manner in which the Boers and our men chatted together and was delighted to see our soldiers sharing their rations with the Boer prisoners."

THE ENEMY NEAR OSFONTEIN.

Reuter telegraphing from Osfontein yesterday, says that 5,000 to 6,000 Boers occupy a position four miles from that place.

Their right is resting on the Modder River and left on a high Kopje.

RECONNAISSANCE NEAR STORMBERG.

BOERS ALL LEFT COLESBERG DISTRICT.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

General Gatacre reconnoitred yesterday in force near Stormberg. He shelled the laagers in which the enemy who replied with two guns were located.

A despatch from Colesberg states that the Boers have all returned to the Free State.

AUSTRALIA SENDS MORE MEN TO THE CAPE.

Mr. Chamberlain asked Australia for an additional 2,000 men, similar to the Bushmen's Corps for service in South Africa.

The Imperial Treasury will bear the whole cost.

The Australian Premiers have agreed heartily to co-operate.

New South Wales will probably contribute 750 men.

OPERATIONS NEAR DORDRECHT.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

Reuter wiring from Dordrecht, to-day, says that Brabant's Colonial Division is now attacking the Boers who are posted in a strong position at Labushs Nek.

RUMOURS OF PEACE PROPOSALS.

President Kruger is visiting the Free State to consult with President Steyn, it is believed, regarding peace proposals.

A cablegram from Dr. Leyds, published in America, says the Boers want peace but insist upon their independence.

RUSSIAN EXPLANATIONS.

It is declared at St. Petersburg that Russia contemplates no aggressive action, and does not dream of profiting by our South African entanglement. The reinforcements sent to Kushk and Askabad being merely a precaution in view of possible disturbances if the Ameer dies.

THE RELIEF OF KIMBERLEY.

DETAILS OF THE MARCH.

The welcome news of the relief of Kimberley reached England in a telegram from Lord Roberts, just as last mail was leaving. The tidings have been received in London with the greatest satisfaction.

Reuter's correspondent furnished some particulars of French's march, which shows it to have been a feat of a brilliant character. The rapidity of his movements, in spite of all difficulties, thoroughly outwitted and surprised the enemy, who were forced to retire precipitately.

A Reuter's telegram from Arundel states that the British force under General Clements fell back from Rensburg upon that place during the night of February 14. The enemy promptly followed, and reoccupied their old positions in the Taaibosch Hills. Some artillery fire followed, our guns making fairly accurate shooting.

A Central News telegram from Cape Town describes the evacuation of Rensburg as a "purely military proceeding." It also mentions the fact that during the retirement the enemy were charged by the Inniskilling Dragoons with great dash, the Boers suffering severe loss.

A telegram dated Riet River, Feb. 14, says :—

General French, in command of the Cavalry Division and of a strong force of Horse Artillery, left Modder River on Sunday morning for Ramdam, 12 miles to the east of Enslin, where the whole division concentrated next day. He made a rapid march to the Riet River, where a party of Boers contested his passage at the Dekiel and Waterfall drifts. General French shelled the enemy for some hours, and drove them away, and crossing the river, yesterday, continued his splendid march to the Klip and Rondaval drifts, on the Modder. Here again a short engagement ensued. The enemy were again vigorously shelled and forced to retire precipitately, leaving five laagers in our hands, together with a great quantity of cattle and 2,000 sheep. The rapidity of his march and the overwhelming nature of his force enabled General French, in spite of the difficulties of water and transport, thoroughly to outwit and surprise the enemy. Naturally, at the present stage of operations it is inadvisable to give details, but this invasion of the Free State is bound to create a diversion in our favour.

A RETROSPECT OF THE SIEGE.

The siege of Kimberley has lasted exactly 122 days. It was on Oct. 15 that it was completely isolated, and on the evening of February 15 Gen. French, with his cavalry and horse artillery, entered the town. The defence of the town has been successfully carried out by Lieut-Col. Kekewich, of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. The garrison consisted of a wing of that battalion, aided by the Kimberley Rifles and Diamond Fields Horse, the Diamond Fields Artillery with some excellent guns and a strong local corps, specially raised and officered by special service officers. There have been severe engagements outside the town, the principal having taken place on Oct. 24, Nov. 23, and Nov. 28. The Boers have succeeded in bringing up several heavy guns, and have continuously bombarded the town, but with little result. Four engagements for the relief of the town were fought by Lord Methuen's force at Belmont (Nov. 23), Enslin (Nov. 25), Modder River (Nov. 28), and at Magersfointein (Dec. 11). Since the last-named fight Lord Methuen has entrenched his position on the Modder River, but has continuously shelled the Boer lines, and has made frequent patrols and reconnaissances. Early in January the garrison and townfolk were reduced to rations of horseflesh, and the pressure was evidently so strong that Lord Roberts was induced to hasten preparations for an advance to its relief. This movement has been partially carried out by General French, but it cannot be said to be complete till the Boers, who occupy the strong position between Kimberley and the Modder River, have either retired or have been forcibly displaced.

The military critic of the "Pall Mall" regards it as painful to see "the most mischievous proposal as to employing Indian native troops against the Boers again cropping up. Such action would be most fatal and rouse very bitter feeling against us on the part of every Afrikander, British or Dutch, rebel or loyalist, as we know well from considerable personal experience of South Africa and the Afrikander. Public opinion should sternly suppress any such idea, or even the very mention of it."

CRONJE AT SIMONSTOWN.

Cronje has arrived at Simonstown.

GENERAL BULLER'S CASUALTIES.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

The following is a list of General Buller's casualties in officers on the 27th ultimo :—

KILLED.

Colonel McCarthy O'Leary, South Lancashires.
Captain Lewis, Scots Fusiliers.
Captain Sykes, do.
Lieut. Simpson, do.
Lieutenant Mourilyan, Warwicks.
Lieutenant Daly, Irish Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

Colonel Carr, Scots Fusiliers.
Captain Hull, Scots Fusiliers.
Captain Blaine, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieutenant Jackson, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieutenant Fraser, Scots Fusiliers.
Major Hill, Irish Fusiliers.
Lieutenant Knocker, Irish Fusiliers.
Lieutenant Hamilton, Irish Fusiliers.
Lieutenant Kavanagh, Irish Fusiliers.
Major Lamb, South Lancashires.
Captain Mansell Jones, West Yorkshires.
Captain Tew, do.
Lieut. Spry, do.
Lieut. Boyall, do.
Lieut. Pennell, V. C., Derbyshires.
Captain Palmer, Lancasters.
Lieut. Grover, do.
Lieut. Vaughan, do.
Lieut. Steward, Inniskillings.
Captain Long, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut. Burton, do.
Lieut. Macartney, Royal Fusiliers,
Lieut. Haskard, Dublins.
Lieut. Bradford, do.

LORD ROBERTS' REPLY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 3.

Lord Roberts has cabled his sincere thanks to the Commander-in-Chief and the Army in India for their kind congratulations.

LUMSDEN'S HORSE.

The remainder of Lumsden's Horse embarked on the s. s. Ujina at the docks to-day, numerous friends being present to bid the corps farewell. The vessel is now lying in the stream and sails at daylight to-morrow.

THE CASUALTIES AT LADYSMITH.

The following casualties have been reported from Ladysmith :—Died of disease—2nd King's Royal Rifles, Privates W. Mason, Mc-Hugh and H. Cooper ; 1st Devonshire, Private F. Watts ; 42nd Battery, Driver A. Stirling ; 2nd Gordons, Lance Corporal J. McKay ; 19th Hussars, Private C. Farmer ; 1st Gloucesters, Private W. Fido. Most of the above deaths resulted from dysentery and one from scurvy.

CONGRATULATIONS TO SIR GEORGE WHITE AND LORD ROBERTS.

The Committeee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have telegraphed hearty congratulations to Sir George White on his successful and gallant defence of Ladysmith and also to Lord Roberts on his brilliant success in South Africa.

REJOICINGS IN INDIA.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

SURAT, MARCH 2.

Responding to an invitation issued by Mirmuzafer Huseinkhansaheb and Mirjafer Alikhansaheb, representative men, and the elite of all communities of Surat, Hindu, Mussalman, Christian, and Parsee, assembled in a public meeting at the Nawab's palace, under the presidency of Mirmuzafer Huseinkhansaheb, for offering thanksgivings to the Almighty, Who in His mercy has blessed the British arms with success in South Africa. The enthusiasm was immense and the speakers cheered right loyally. Resolutions were passed to congratulate her Majesty and Lord Roberts to convey through his Excellency the Governor, congratulations and expressions of sincere sympathy and devotion to the throne, also to convey congratulations to Lord Roberts. The singing of the National Anthem concluded the proceedings. The palace was decorated with flags.

DELHI, MARCH 3.

Upper India residents of all sects held a grand meeting and warmly congratulated the British on their victories and the relief of Ladysmith. They prayed for further success. Telegrams were sent to her Majesty, to the Viceroy, Lord Roberts, General Buller, the Lieutenant-Governor and to the Press.

NADIAD, MARCH 3.

There were great rejoicings at Nadiad to-day on the relief of Ladysmith and Kimberley. Sardar Bahadur Becherdas Vihardas Desai gave a tea party to all the leading officers and gentlemen of the town at his residence on the joyful occasion. All the guests of the evening appeared most delighted at the brilliant success of the British soldiers.

GONDAL, MARCH 3.

His Highness the Thakur Saheb signalized the relief of Ladysmith by firing a royal salute and by observing a public holiday in commemoration of the joyful event.

PALANPUR, MARCH 3.

There was great rejoicing here in Palanpur yesterday evening, when it became known that Ladysmith had certainly been relieved. His Highness the Dewan Saheb at once telegraphed his congratulations to Sir George White, who is a personal friend of his Highness, and a royal salute was fired this morning in honour of the victory.

GENERAL TYLER ON THE WAR AND ITS LESSONS.

On Thursday evening, at the Saturday Club, St. David's Day was celebrated by a second annual dinner. Mr. L. P. Pugh presided over an attendance of fifty to sixty ladies and gentlemen of Welsh nationality, and was supported by Sir Griffith Evans and Sir Arthur Trevor. Major-General Tyler, Inspector-General of Artillery in India, in responding to the toast of the Army, the Navy, the reserve forces, and Lumsden's Horse, said :—

There is no doubt that what we are all thinking about now is the war. It was a very touching sight to me as I walked along the maidan by the statue of Lord Roberts to see it surrounded by both British and natives. I saw men walking by it with moistened eye and quivering lip, taking off their hats to the figure of the hero and gallant soldier who, with all the anguish of a great sorrow upon him, has gone forth at the bidding of his Queen and country to fight the battle of the Empire. (Applause.) I think the Boers, although they may not be fully acquainted with the refinements of modern warfare, and though their battle-field manners leave much to be desired, are foemen worthy of our steel. (Hear, hear.) I think of the Boers rather as the Irishman did who said of the President of the republic, "Three cheers for old Kruger, but I would shoot him if I could!" (Laughter and applause.) I think that is very much the way we all think about him. The stand made by Cronje at Paardeberg was one of the finest things that has ever been done. (Hear, hear.) The way the Boers are resisting General Buller on the road to Ladysmith, although it may be said he is in a most difficult country, a country absolutely suited to their way of fighting and absolutely unsuited to ours, is worthy of all praise. (Hear, hear.) I would like to say a word as to how the war strikes me as a soldier. I think this war will do us more good than anything which has occurred in modern British history. I think, as a nation we were arrogant ; overmuch pleased with ourselves we considered ourselves altogether rather "Superior persons." (Hear, hear.) We have been chastened and humbled. We shall come out of it, as I have no doubt we shall, with flying colours, but with a more serious view of the importance of the responsibilities of the Empire. When the war is over Great Britain will be three times as strong as ever she was before. (Cheers.)

LADYSMITH BEFORE THE RELIEF.

A CORRESPONDENT'S ESCAPE.

EXCITING EXPERIENCES.

Mr. Hutton, Reuter's correspondent, who has arrived at Durban from Ladysmith on Feb. 14, gives the following account of his experiences :—

On the failure of Gen. Buller's third attempt to reach Ladysmith, I determined to endeavour to effect my escape from captivity leaving my assistant behind. Having got the necessary permission from the General, I started off on foot at 7-30 on the evening of the 10th, accompanied by a native guide, bound for Chieveley. We got along without difficulty until we reached a point two miles east of the base of Cæsar's Camp, when we came across a Boer picket to which we got too near. They challenged, and we promptly fell on our stomachs behind some big rocks. Three bullets immediately came whistling through the air, but fortunately above our heads. We lay quiet for 30 minutes and then cautiously crawled on our hands and knees for over half a mile, expecting every moment to be followed by a volley of Mauser bullets, but all was quiet, save for the distant hum of conversation which could be heard in the stillness of the night proceeding from the enemy's lines. At last we rose and made tracks for Pieter's Station, over most terrible country, up and down tremendously steep hills covered with stones. We kept closely to the Kaffir paths. At two o'clock we reached

PIETER'S STATION,

where there were two Boer camps. Here we had a most anxious time. We were again challenged and again had to crawl over rocks and stones for over a mile until we were quite clear of the enemy. We had now reached slightly better country, though thickly studded with thorn bushes, and made good progress. At six o'clock we arrived at a friendly Kaffir's hut, two miles from the Tugela, completely exhausted, having crawled and walked a distance of 22 miles. Here I lay hidden inside the hut the whole of Sunday, as the Boers could be seen in small bodies patrolling the plain through which I had passed the previous night. I left the hut at seven o'clock on Sunday evening and arrived at a friendly kraal on the banks of the Tugela, where I was told that it was not safe to go on, as the Dutchman had been inquiring further up the river for the Englishman who had left Ladysmith. I remained concealed inside a Kaffir hut for 24 hours, and peeping through the door, could see and hear the enemy shooting buck on an adjacent hill. To make matters still worse, three of them rode straight for the kraal where I was hiding and I quite thought a trip to Pretoria, free of expense, within measurable distance. My native guide rushed into the hut and covered me up with blankets, and there I lay, expecting every moment to hear the Boers asking for me. They stopped outside the hut and demanded milk, which they got. They then rode quietly away. At seven o'clock on Monday night I

CREPT SILENTLY DOWN TO THE TUGELA,

and with the help of a small bundle of rushes twisted together into a shape somewhat resembling that of a torpedo, swam across the river. My guide, who carried my clothes on his head was carried down the stream, owing to the swiftness of the current, and I was left for a considerable time in my birthday suit, hidden, like Moses, in the rushes. Hastily dressing I again moved on through swampy ground swarming with snakes and other reptiles, until I reached a big hill overlooking our destination. From kraal to kraal we travelled, continually having to take long circuitous routes to avoid the enemy. In one instance we got so close that we could see them lying down under the trees, but owing to the valuable information which we gained from the native huts, we invariably managed to escape coming into actual contact with them. When day broke it was a tremendous relief to see the guide point to a hill and say :—"There is Chieveley, Shall be there in three hours. No Dutchmans now." I felt my strength renewed, and spurted on, anxious to reach my destination. I arrived at Chieveley eventually at seven o'clock on the morning of the 13th. After reporting myself to Col. Sandbach and Maj. Jones, of the Intelligence Department, I took the ten o'clock train for Durban, unshaven and unwashed, looking more like an escaped convict than a respectable war correspondent. Describing

THE SITUATION AT LADYSMITH

when he left Mr. Hutton writes :—Quietness reigned supreme after the furious cannonade in the early part of the week. The hills on which the relief column's lyddite shells were bursting in hundreds only a few days previously, were only occupied by grazing cattle. Yet still further away, on the north side of Spion Kop the Boer laagers could be seen, evidently bigger than they were before, showing that the enemy had no idea for the present of retiring from their positions. Much disappointment was felt by the garrison at the non-appearance of Gen. Buller, as from the severity of the fire every heart was glowing with hope and excitement at the prospect of immediate relief. Not that the troops were at all in "the blues," for every man capable of shouldering a rifle was confident in the garrison's ability to hold the town against any force which the Boers were capable of putting in the field against them. Still, a continual diet of horse and mule was getting somewhat monotonous, although the health of the camp, taking everything into consideration, was better than could be expected. Enteric fever and dysentery had both abated, but camp fever, though not of a virulent nature, was slightly increasing. The scarcity of vegetables was very trying to the troops. Luxuries were beyond the means of the majority. Eggs fetched £1 10s. a dozen, a small fowl 18s. 6d., a pumpkin 12s., a small marrow 6s., a tin of jam 12s. 6d. a tin of milk 7s. 6d. a box of sardines 3s., tobacco £4 10s. a pound. A case of whisky was raffled for £145. The Boers were smuggling tobacco into camp through the natives.

The garrison now have a factory turning out excellent horse sausages and another which makes nourishing soup These are much appreciated by the troops, who have certainly increased in strength since these articles have been served out to them. Should the enemy attempt another attack he will get a very warm reception, as every point has now been rendered almost impregnable.

WANTED A HOLIDAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—During the past three months the general prayer has been for the "relief of Ladysmith" and when that happy event came off at last, the only patriotism that was shown was the bold letters on the cards of the newspapers announcing the "relief" and a few extra pegs at Green and Read's. It is absurd to think that this was enough. I suggest that there should be a public holiday one day next week, and the day devoted unreservedly, cheerfully and entirely to merry-making. Let it be handed down to posterity that Bombay has not been wanting in patriotism on the success of the British troops who have stood the brunt of the war for the last four months in the tropical heat of South Africa. I feel sure that my suggestion will be cheerfully echoed by many who have at heart the welfare of the British Empire.—Yours, &c.

S. BENJAMIN.

SERVICE OF SUPPLICATION.

The following letter was read out in the Churches in Bombay, yesterday, at the request of the Bishop of the Diocese :—

Bombay, Feb. 28.

Rev. and Dear Brother,—It has been thought becoming that we should hold a public service of supplication to Almighty God on account of the war in South Africa. This, you are aware, has been done in many places in England and throughout the Empire, and we shall satisfy an instinct, of which we are all conscious if we make a united approach to God at this time of national strain and sorrow.

Even, if, as it would seem, the prospects are brighter and the hope of victory more assured, there are stricken hearts and desolate homes for which it behoves us to supplicate God's comfort.

I trust therefore that you will exhort your people to assemble in the Cathedral, on Monday next, at six p.m., and that you will yourself attend in your robes to take part in the service, which will have a public character as his Excellency the Governor hopes to be present.—I am, rev. and dear brother, your servant in Christ.

J. BOMBAY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE COMING BUDGET.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will introduce his Budget on Monday next, being a month earlier than usual.

It is supposed this is to prevent the wholesale importations of dutiable goods.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH MENELIK.

Mr. Brodrick replying to a question in the Commons said that the negotiations with King Menelik on the question of boundaries are still proceeding.

THE MAIL.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

The Bombay Mail of the 17th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

THE CALCUTTA TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 3.

The finals in the tennis tournament were played to-day, Mr. Fleming from Burma, the present holder of the Challenge Cup, beat Mr. Kidd of Calcutta, last year's runner up, after a close struggle by three sets to two.

THE VICEROY.

The Viceroy is likely to leave Calcutta on the 28th after the budget debate, arriving at Simla in the middle or end of April.

THE POONA AND KIRKEE HUNT.

POONA, MARCH 2.

A meeting of the members of the Poona and Kirkee Foxhounds was held yesterday at the Gymkhana Club. Colonel Stuart presided. Major Stanton was nominated Master of the Foxhounds for the coming hunting season. It has been suggested that the hunt shall purchase the Bombay pack this season. Subscriptions amounting to Rs. 6,000 have been promised. Proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to Captain Geddes and Mr. Armstrong for their sportsmanlike support of the hunt during the past season, to the former for acting as M. F. H. during the autumn, and the latter as honorary secretary.

THE SEQUEL TO THE ACCIDENT TO THE NIZAM'S SPECIAL.

REWARD TO THE DRIVER.

POONA, MARCH 4.

Driver Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee Divacha who by his vigilance, a month ago, saved the Nizam's special train from a serious collision at Kulali station, received a present of Rs. 200 in recognition of his services. The pointsman who had to see to the correct setting of the points, it is alleged, set them wrong just on purpose to get the station-master into trouble. Driver Dhunjeebhoy, however, discovered it in time and pulled up his train within a dozen feet of the Nizam's special. The pointsman and the station-master were tried, both were convicted and sentenced, the first to two years' rigorous and the latter a couple of months' simple imprisonment.

FAMINE FUND MEETING AT INDORE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, MARCH 3.

The Indore theatre was crowded with Marwari bankers and merchants at the performance in aid of the Pinjrapole and Famine Fund. The firms of Padumsey Nensey and Gumursee Joharmull were represented. Mr. Premchund Virpal was requested to speak on the occasion.

The intelligence of Cronje's surrender and British successes in the Transvaal was received with enthusiasm.

REPRISAL ON THE WAS.

A further press note says :—News has been received from Mr. Scott that he arrived at Mengtam on 26th February, where he cleared the entire spur of the Was stockades without loss. He then, on the 27th, with the Chinese, took the whole group of villagers implicated in the murders of Major Kiddle and Mr. Sutherland. About 60 villagers were killed and the Chinese burnt 2,000 houses. The casualties among the Chinese troops were four killed and about 20 wounded. Our losses were one Gurkha killed and seven sepoys slightly wounded. Mr. Scott then proposed marching eastwards.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

A meeting of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund was held at Government House on Saturday, at which the following members of the executive committee were present :—President, her Excellency Lady Northcote ; committee, Hon'ble Mr. R. M. Sayani, Hon'ble Mr. N. G. Chandawarker, Mr. Fusulbhoy Visram, Dr. T. B. Nariman, Mr. A. G. Kittredge, Mr. H. M. Phipson, honorary secretary, and Mr. W. S. Millard.

After the Secretary had explained the policy pursued by the committee during the past fourteen years, the president referred to the present depressed state of the finances of the Bombay Branch. She felt that at the present moment the famine must claim the attention and charity of all, and therefore it would not be right to divert money into any other channel. But if, mercifully, the famine had abated by the autumn then Lady Northcote hoped a strong appeal might be made to the public to interest themselves in the work of the Fund for which money is urgently required. This was agreed to by the committee.

The president then explained that she was anxious to secure the services of a gentleman who would be available at all times to afford her personal advice and assistance in carrying out the objects of the Fund. The present honorary secretary, who had for a period of fourteen years borne the burden of the work with a zeal and devotion, which merited the warmest and most grateful thanks of the committee, was about to proceed to England on leave, and her Excellency wished to know whether the committee would approve of Major Croly, R.A.M.C., who had very kindly placed his services at their disposal, being appointed, for the present, as successor to Mr. Phipson. The proposal was unanimously agreed to. It was then suggested that in order to secure greater interest in, and support to, the Dufferin Fund throughout the Presidency it was advisable to approach several prominent gentlemen in Poona and other central localities with the object of inducing them to become members of the executive committee.

Messrs. Phipson, Kittredge, Chandawarker, Fazulbhoy Visram, and Dr. Nariman gave their views as to the best means of enlisting increased support for the objects of the Fund and Dr. Nariman kindly consented to undertake the duties of honorary treasurer.

BOMBAY EXTRA RACES.

The extra races were continued on Saturday, when the attendance was again large. The card contained six events, the first being the New Stakes' Brigand repeated his success of the previous Saturday and won handsomely, notwithstanding his heavier burden the and longer distance. Kazalie was favourite for the Selling Race, which was a very open event, but the public chose the right one as he won without difficulty. A much-fancied candidate was Jupiter, but he ran badly. Mr. Ali bin Talib introduced another good animal in Mameluke for the Bagdad Plate, and he started an odds on favourite. His stable-companion, which was not backed, made a dead heat of the race, but in the run off Mameluke won easily. Terapore, who was strongly fancied in a race at the big meeting, was well backed for the Mixed Plate, although Truffle, with Ebrahim up, was a much shorter price. Terapore ran generously, and was never headed ; the Brook, although unplaced, will probably prove good enough to win a race before the end of the season. Munwar carried off the Maiden Plate, in which Jehangir and Greyleg appeared. Jehangir is a very game animal and ran well. Mr. Lyndon's Valma won the Substitution Stakes over seven furlongs from Mehraj, which was considered a good thing. The Aga Shah stable seems out of form, and although Ebrahim did win a race, the success was only gained after a dead heat.

"The New Stakes." Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; and third, Rs. 50. For Arab ponies 13-3 and under landed since 1st August, 1899. 13-3 to carry 9st. 3lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winner, race value Rs. 50 or over, once, 5lbs. ; twice, 10lbs. ; oftener, 14lbs. Allowance—Ponies which have not won a race value Rs. 50 or 5lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Baldrey's b a h Brigand, 9st 5lbs ..... Kunia 1
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a h Oriental, 8st. 10lbs. .. Ebrahim 2
Mr A M Shamlans b a h Chancellor, 8st 3lbs, C B Mahomed 3
Mr Jacksons b a h Marvellous 8st 5lbs ..... Ital 0
Mr A A Dahalsh's g a h Gold Mohur 7st 13lbs, .. Heeroo 0

Betting : 7 to 4 against Brigand ; 2 to 1 against Oriental ; 5 to 1 Chancellor ; 6 to 1 Gold Mohur ; 10 to 1 Marvellous.

Marvellous led attended by Brigand and Oriental, and at the two furlongs Brigand followed by Oriental went to the front, and won by two lengths, three lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 9secs.

"Selling Race." Winner, Rs. 200 ; 50 second, Rs. 100 ; third, Rs. 50. For Arab ponies 13-3 and under, which have not won a race value Rs. 50 or over since 1st April 1899. 13-3 entered for Rs. 1,200 to carry 10st. 3lbs. W. I. for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 500. Allowance—Ponies landed since 1st August, 1899, 10lbs. Distance—½ mile.

Mr Littleton's g a h Kazalie, 8st 7lbs. ..... Heeroo 1
Mr H'ng g Clown, 7st 12lbs. ..... Kunnia 2
Mr Farmer's ch a h Expert, 9st 2lbs ..... Dharma 3
Mr B A Davurs bl a h Bismark 8st 7lbs ..... Nama 0
Mr J A Moses g a h Jupiter 9st 7lbs. ..... Soda 0
Mr Farmer's g a h Star Light 8st 11lb, ... Banvard 0
Mr Courages ch a h Snippet 7st 12lbs. ..... Robertson 0
Mr Fischer's ch a h Busrah, 7st 3lbs ..... Native 0

Betting : 6 to 4 against Kazalie ; 2 to 1 Jupiter ; 4 to 1 Expert ; 5 to 1 The Clown ; 10 to 1 the others.

The Clown went away at the start, being closely followed by Jupiter, Expert with Kazalie well up. Rounding the bend Kazalie came up full of running and won by 1 1-2 lengths, Expert half a length behind The Clown for third place. Time—55 2-3 secs.

"The Bagdad Plate." Winner, Rs. 200 ; second Rs. 100 ; third, Rs. 50. For Arab horses landed since 1st August, 1899, and which have not won a race value Rs. 50 or upwards. W. A. Allowance—Ponies, 7lbs. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Mameluke, 8st 11lbs ... Ebrahim 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Chungiz, 8st 11lbs ... Heeroo 2
Mr Youssuf Sawaldanie's g a h Soohail, 8st 11lbs ... Johnson 3
Mr A M Shamlan's ch a h Manchester, 8st 11lbs .. Nama 0
Mr Zaid bin Mahomed's g a h Fly Away, 8st 11lbs ... Soda 0
Mr A R Obayed's b a h Vanitas, 8st 11lbs C B Mahomed 0
Mr Mohsin Abdool Aziz's ch a h Toofan, 7st 8lbs ... Syed 0
Mr Jackson's b a h Lucky Boy, 7st 8lbs ..... Ital 0
Mr A R Amer's g a o Khusroo, 6st 6lbs ..... Native 0

Betting : 6 to 4 on Mameluke ; 4 to 1 Vanitas ; 6 to 1 Soohail ; 10 to 1 the others.

Changiz took the lead followed by Soohail, Mameluke being fifth, but at the distance Mameluke improved his position, and up the straight a grand struggle was witnessed between the stable companions which resulted in a dead heat. Soohail three lengths off for third place. In the run off Mameluke won easily. Time—1 min. 39 secs.

"The Mixed Plate." Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; third Rs. 50. Handicap for all horses landed since 1st August, 1899, and all Maiden horses. Distance—1-2 mile.

Messrs. Tulloch and Allan's ch aus g Terapore. 8st. 11 lbs. ..... Robertson 1
Mr Jackson's ch aus m Albicore, 7st. 11lbs. ..... Kunia 2
Mr R A Hunter's b or br aus g Wilfred, 7st 12lbs. ... Banvard 3
Mr Jas Hamilton's br aus m Churchlight by Churchill—Waxlight Mare, 10st 5lbs. ..... Marriot 0
Mr G Hunter's ch aus g Kettledrum, 9st. 10lbs Penton 0
Mr Fischer's br aus g Dakin, 9st 10lbs Johnson 0
Mr S A W's b aus g Truffle, 8st 12lbs ..... Ebrahim 0
Messrs Cavanagh and Martin's ch aus m Light of the Age, 8st 7lbs, ... Beasley 0
Mr G Hunter's b or br aus g The Brook by Cranbrook—dam unknown 7st 6lbs, ... Heeroo 0

Betting : 2 to 1 against Truffle ; 5 to 1 Terapore ; 6 to 1 Dakin, Kettledrum and Light of the Age ; 10 to 1 the others.

Terapore jumped off with Albicore, Wilfred and Brook close up. In the straight Albicore challenged Terapore, but the latter held her safe and won by a length ; half a length between Albicore and Wilfred. Time—51secs.

"Maiden Plate." Winner, Rs. 200 ; second Rs. 100 ; third, Rs. 50 Handicap for Maiden Arab and C.-B. ponies, Distance—5 furlongs,

Mr H Vishram's b a h Munwar, 9st 5lb ..... Nama 1
Mr S A W's ch a h Jehanger, 9st 11b C B Mahomed 2
Mr A W Khasram's g b a Pilot, 7st 12lbs ..... Saleh 3
Aga S Shah's g a h Greyleg, 8st 9lbs ..... Ebrahim 0
Messrs Mathuradass Gooculdass and Anandji Nanji's b a h Exchange, 8st 11b ..... Ital 0
Mr Syed Rashied s g h a Vaher Mahomed, 8st ... Soda 0
Mr Chaulke's g a h Patrick, 7st 11lbs ..... Kuma 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Brilliant, 7st 8lbs ..... Heeroo 0
Mr Burke's b a h Rory II, 7st 6lbs ..... Banvard 0

Betting : 2 to 1 against Greyleg and Jehangir ; 4 to 1 Brilliant ; 8 to 1 Vaher Mahomed, Exchange and Munwar ; 10 to 1 the others.

Munwar made the running at once, and at the distance post his field was beaten. Jehangir ran gamely but finished three lengths behind. Pilot was third two lengths off. Time—1min. 7 4-5secs.

"Substitution Stakes." Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; and third, Rs. 50. Handicap for Arab and C.-B. horses. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr Lyndon's b a h Valma, 8st. ..... Jakoo 1
H H Aga Khan's g a h Mehraj, 8st 11b. ..... Ebrahim 2
Mr Finch's ch a h Brandy, 8st 9lbs. ..... Soda 3
Messrs Mathuradass Gooculdass and Anandji Nanji's g a h Rubdan, 8st 5lbs, ... Heeroo 0
Mr S A W's b a h Secunder, 7st 8lbs ..... Robertson 0
Mr Nasir, Jusur's g a h Jowra, 6st 10lbs ..... Feeroze 0

Betting : 6 to 4 against Mehraj ; 2 to 1 Secunder ; 3 to 1 Brandy ; 5 to 1 Rubdan ; 6 to 1 Valma ; 8 to 1 Jowra.

Brandy followed Mehraj and Valma came on first, the former losing the lead at the distance where Valma challenged Mehraj and won easily by a length and a half, half length between second and third. Time—1 min. 37 secs.

GYMKHANA LAWN-TENNIS.

MARRYAT CUP.

	1st round.	2nd round.	3rd round.	Final.
A E Rice	bye			
D B Binning				
J G Greig				
H Cheetham				
W Reid				
R M Gray				
P P Fisher				
J C Brooks				
H G W Meikle				
F J Marshall				
L Baraclough				
J. S. Milne				
C H S Boggs	bye			
A M Moens				

1st round to be played off by Thursday, 8th March,
2nd " " " Monday, 12th "
3rd " " " Wednesday, 14th "
Final " " " on Thursday, 15th "

A few days ago the "Standard's" correspondent in South Africa, telegraphed that the lack of horses would soon be severely felt. To-day, says the *Pioneer* of March 3, we have received a telegram direct from Mr. Rudyard Kipling, who is at present in Cape Town, in which he utters a similar warning. A dearth of horses, he says, is imminent, and he seems to think that the supply might be made up from India. Mr. Kipling is an uncommonly shrewd observer, and he never speaks without ascertaining his facts so that when he calls attention to the wastage of horse flesh we may be sure the position is sufficiently serious to demand the careful attention of the authorities. But whether India can come to the rescue is extremely doubtful. As it is, many of our cavalry regiments have sent the pick of their mounts, and to render the army of India immobile might be to take risks as serious as any we have had to face in South Africa. One wonders also where all the Basuto ponies have gone of which we have heard so much.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 16.

THE RELIEF OF KIMBERLEY.

The welcome news received two days ago of the rapid and successful movements of General French's force has been rapidly followed by the still more joyful tidings that Kimberley has been reached, or as everybody interprets Lord Roberts's message, relieved by the same active commander. It is impossible to describe the pleasure with which the intelligence has been received, and the somewhat unfortunate condition of affairs in the neighbourhood of Colesberg has been entirely thrown into the shade by the success that has attended the development of the military operations on the Modder River side since Lord Roberts arrived in General Methuen's camp. This evening's papers are full of accounts of war. London has been elated by this much-needed and long-delayed turn in our fortunes. We are told that the Lord Mayor of London who has earned a baronetcy, if ever man did by his splendid energy in organising the City Imperial Volunteers and in raising such a magnificent war fund, was seen by an enterprising reporter early in the day. Mr. Newton described Lord Roberts's brief but all-sufficing despatch as first-rate and as the beginning of the end. The despatch was posted outside the Mansion House, where a large crowd assembled and heartily cheered. The reporters on duty at the head-quarters of the army in "Pall Mall" tell us that the news spread like wild fire, and within a very short time there was a continuous procession backwards and forwards through the War Office lobbies. Recently it has been unusual to see people with smiling faces leave the War Office after reading the war telegrams, but this morning, it is pointed out, was a happy exception. The ladies were amongst the most demonstrative and pressing in their inquiries. One asked, "What does reached Kimberley mean? Does it mean relieved?" "Yes," was the reply. "French does not get to Kimberley with 3,000 cavalry without relieving it." The Stock Exchange is never behind on such occasions. One leading member of that institution describes the scene as one of the wildest he has ever seen. "If Lord Roberts goes on, as he has begun, what a reception he will have when he returns to London," is what people are saying to each other to-day.

THE GOVERNMENT'S MILITARY PROPOSALS.

To her Majesty's Ministers in particular the news must be specially gratifying, coming as it does after the most unhappy week they have experienced since they took office, for it is

situation in Europe and elsewhere more closely than I watch the situation in South.

PROPOSALS FOR ALLIANCE IN DECEMBER DECLINED.

Last December her Majesty's Government made public overtures to two Great Powers for an alliance—Germany and the United States—and those overtures, as far as we can gather from the proceedings in the German and American Parliaments, were not received with any such cordiality as to encourage her Majesty's Government to pursue them. You had in France a debate the other day in which, I think, the French Government took a friendly and conciliatory course, but in which, certainly, the tone of the discussion was not likely to encourage the people of this country in the belief that that friendliness would bear any great or alarming strain. Well, in Russia there is no Parliament, and I suppose that is a Constitution which the noble marquis would envy. But, at any rate, we see circumstances in Russia which make us pause. The ancient empire of Persia has been the witness, in these last days, to events to which England once would have had something to say, but which appear to pass without any protest from England, and perhaps without any possibility of protest from England.

THE FEELING OF CRISIS AND OF DANGER.

"I do not think the Government have the faintest notion of how in the country, in the streets, in any place where men congregate, the feeling of crisis, of overburdening crisis, of constant danger is present to the minds of the people. This is a matter of life and death. Suppose—take the hypothesis for one moment, though we will not admit it for more than a single instant—that you should not be victorious in this war. You lose South Africa. You could not show your face in South Africa. You lose the principal colony of your Empire, you lose the most important base you have outside these islands. But if you lose South Africa you lose a great deal more than that. The Colonies," he explained, "have come so enthusiastically to our support, have done so because they believe they are associating themselves with the most powerful Empire the world has ever seen. If," he continued, "you deprive them of that feeling the life of your Empire is short. You will be shut up in these islands, one of which I fear does not love you, and your Empire outside these islands will break away from you, and where it is without defence it will fall a prey to other nations. In the meantime, you alone with your fleet will be in the midst of a Europe which has many scores to pay off, and will be only too ready to pay them off. If that be not a crisis, if that be not a matter of life and death, I know not what is." Later in the debate Lord Kimberley associated himself with the fears expressed by Lord Rosebery, and was taken to task by the Prime Minister "for such a gloomy collection of lugubrious vaticinations." But curiously enough Lord Salisbury in his reply made no allusion direct or indirect to Lord Rosebery's speech.

RAILWAYS IN ASIA: LINKING UP OF RUSSIAN AND INDIAN LINES.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday Mr. Maclean asked Mr. Brodrick, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, if the attention of the Government had been called to the action of Russia and Germany in constructing railways across the Asiatic Continent and especially to the concession made by the Sultan for the German line as far as Bussorah, and to the consolidation of the commercial and financial authority of Russia in Northern Persia. Mr. Maclean further wished to know what steps are being taken by our Foreign Office to maintain British interests in that part of the world, and to prevent the control of railways up to the Indian frontier from falling completely into the hands of Foreign Powers. Mr. Brodrick's reply was characteristic. Yes, the Government were aware of the concession referred to, and of the progress of Russian railways in Asia. "If and when British interests are affected her Majesty's Government," he added, "will take whatever steps are necessary to maintain them." Let us hope that they will not defer those steps until it is too late as in the case of China. On the same day Mr. Maclean followed up the paper he read last week at South Kensington by asking Lord George Hamilton an extremely interesting question, namely, whether in the year 1876 a large survey party was assembled on the Indian frontier under instructions from the Government of India to initiate all the preliminary arrangements for linking together the Indian and Russian Railway systems and whether the proposed operations of this survey party were countermanded by a cable message from the India Office in London. Lord George Hamilton's answer was almost as interesting as Mr. Maclean's question. "There is," said the noble Lord, "no trace in the records of the India Office of any such transaction." Nevertheless I am credibly informed that such a transaction did occur in the year named. Twenty-four years ago the Public Works Member of Council in India was Lieut.-General Sir Andrew Clarke, who would be able to say if the facts as suggested in the question asked by Mr. Maclean are correct. If a survey party was appointed and assembled in 1876 this must have been done under the orders of Sir Andrew Clarke. Mr. Maclean will probably not let the matter rest where it is, though perhaps the point is not of much immediate importance. Most people who have considered the linking-up proposed by the Member for Cardiff will come to that conclusion, but the question is how is the thing to be done, and is the present an opportune moment to press it?

SIR WILLIAM HUNTER.

The Journal of the Society of Arts for this week contains the full and official report of Mr. Maclean's paper on railway communication with India and the excellent discussion thereon; and now we have the remarks made by Sir George Birdwood, Mr. Maclean and Mr. Skrine on the death of Sir William Hunter, as corrected by themselves, you will, I feel sure agree with me that, as reprinted together, they form the finest tribute that has appeared to the memory of the brilliant author of "The Rural Annals of Bengal." There is a general agreement that this work is the greatest of Sir William Hunter's writings and that his fame will really rest on it, and his many contributions to a Calcutta paper illustrative of life in India, all of which, with the exception of the "Old Missionary," still remain shrouded in their severely kept anonymity. The truth is that while Sir W. Hunter was really an imaginative writer of brilliant genius, he prided himself on being an economist, and publicist, and was half ashamed of the work he did by which his name will live for evermore. Those who have kept his newspaper stories declare that Kipling is not a patch on them; and the earnest hope is expressed that they will now be unearthed and given to the world in a collected form. Mr. George Forrest might well be entrusted with this labour of love.

The following In Memoriam verses appeared in the "St. James's Gazette" on Tuesday above the initials "C. A. K":—

The Orient touched him with her magic wand,
She bade him labour in her boundless field.
And he went forth—he could not choose but yield—
Submissive to her dominant command;
And wrought with strenuous will, and tireless hand,
Till her fair features (in dark mists concealed)—
Her splendour and her pathos—flashed revealed
By his transcendant life-work, nobly planned.
For him the peace, for those he loved the pain,
Who yet shall surely see him (but not here!).
Whose name is worthy of a worthier strain:
Yet be it mine, who hold thy memory dear,
To lay this frail song-violet on thy bier,
Master, of genial heart, and subtle brain!

I shall probably not be wrong if I attribute the authorship of the above graceful lines to Mr. Charles Arthur Kelly, a retired member of the Bengal Civil Service, who passed his examination just a year before Hunter and with whom he was, I believe, on terms of close intimacy. In a letter to the "Times" of Monday Mr. Skrine mentions that the first shock to Sir W. Hunter's vigorous constitution was given by a journey to Baku on the Caspian, undertaken with his wife in the winter of 1898-99 in order to nurse a son stricken down with enteric fever. The cold and fatigue then endured, coupled with anxiety owing to the loss of the materials for the first volume of his "History of British India," lessened his vitality and made him an easy prey to influenza, which attacked him in the following spring. As is usually the case, it found out his weakest organ—the heart. He might have shaken off his malady by sheer will-power had he given himself the needful rest and change. But such was not to be. Hardly was the first volume launched from the press than the preparations for the second began. The intense labour involved, the dry and often repulsive research made further inroads on his strength, and the heart's action grew increasingly weak. A second attack of influenza, which occurred at the close of last year, completed the mischief, though it did not quell his indomitable spirit. He continued to labour on his *magnum opus* and neglected none of his other avocations. At length, on Wednesday, January 24, he penned his last piece of literary work—it was a review for "The Times" of Lord Northbrook's "Manual of Devotion for Natives of India." He then came up to town to dine with the Skrines and meet Mr. S. L. Clemens, whom he had long wished to know. Mr. Skrine proceeds:—"After he had left us for the Piccadilly Club, where he intended to sleep, we remembered that he had been silent and abstracted, contrary to his wont, but little did we think that we had seen him for the last time. On the following day he had a severe relapse of influenza. Pneumonia declared itself, and the pulsations of the heart became more intermittent. The lung trouble yielded to treatment and to the care lavished on him by Lady Hunter. Not so the far graver symptoms. On Saturday, February 3, he felt that his hours were numbered, and begged to be "taken to Oaken Holt to die." The removal was safely effected in spite of the terrible weather, and the dying man's spirits and strength revived in the surroundings of his much-loved home. At noon on Tuesday, however, he became unconscious, and at 3 a.m. on the following day his heart ceased to beat. We who knew and loved him cannot even yet realize that a personality so strong, a spirit so ardent have vanished for ever. Indeed, the first impression Sir William Hunter gave was that of exuberant vitality. This was the outcome of a highly-strung nervous system. "What I have accomplished," he once remarked, "has been done by my nerves." Often, too, he said, "I feel something within that pricks me to be constantly doing." This was the secret of his stupendous industry, of the ambition which made him a light in English letters at an age when most men are hardly out of leading strings.

At the funeral, which took place at Cumnor, the University of Oxford was represented by the late Vice-Chancellor (Dr. Magrath), and several distinguished Anglo-Indians were present from town. Reference to the sad event was made in the University sermon at St. Mary's on Sunday, the preacher saying that Sir William Hunter had left work, which would be enduring, not only as a true scholar and historian, but as the organizer of others' work in scholarship and in history."

PARLIAMENTARY HIGH JINKS.

The "Journal of the Society also reports at length Sir George Birdwood's spirited reply to Mr. Maclean's allusion to "high jinks" at Simla. Sir George references to the social side of the House of Commons life have been widely reproduced and are likely to be heard of further. They have, it is said, given great offence in some quarters, and a question is said to be even threatened in Parliament. On the other hand by many Members of Parliament what he said is warmly appreciated, while a discussion of it is coarted, as likely to stop an extravagant drain on the pockets of Members of Parliament, which has become almost intolerable. The bare report gives no idea of the effect produced by Sir George Birdwood's dramatic defence of Lord Curzon of Kedleston; and when he mimicked the M. P.s feeding their young ladies with strawberries, it was really as good as a play, and heartily applauded.

THE VICEROY AND HER MAJESTY'S FEUDATORIES.

Referring to Lord Curzon of Kedleston, gratification is expressed on all hands at the proofs received by every mail of the esteem and regard, which his treatment of the Native Princes and Chiefs, has inspired in them. His express desire to treat them as colleagues has we learn drawn all their hearts toward him, and roused their just pride in themselves, as pillars of our imperial position and state in India. If this personal footing between the Viceroys and the Presidency Governors on the one side and the Indian Princes on the other can be established by Lord Curzon of Kedleston on a basis that shall abide after his Viceroyalty has become a matter of history, he will have effected one of the most beneficent reforms possible in the administration of British India, and exalted his own name as a beneficent and strong Viceroy to the height of the most illustrious of his predecessors. One often hears that our traditionary system of Political Agency in India is the opprobrium and bane of our administration of India. It is said that when the Political Agent is an easy-going English gentleman who interferes in nothing until it is too late, the gravest complications are likely to arise through the unrestrained development of internal intrigues. On the other hand if the Political Agent is too energetic and not only interferes, more or less correctly in the administration of the State, but with the domestic life of a Prince, the amount of sullen ill-will expended against the British Raj is apt to constitute a danger. It is said of one of the greatest feudatory Indian Princes in India that he once bitterly complained: "I cannot buy a bottle of Fortnum and Mason's Pickles without the leave of the Political Agent," but the great evil of our system of Political Agency in India, and the root of all the danger latent in it is, if I am correctly informed that all our dealings with the Princes, whether advisory or admonitory, at once become generally known, and the basis of ever more and more sordid and intricate intrigues at the greater Native Courts. What an Indian gentleman, Mahomedan or Hindu, simple proprietor or powerful Prince instinctively desires to guard above all things is the honour of his name, his *abru*. How, it is asked, can this be done when any matter concerning him is reduced to official form and passed through the Secretariat? The whole matter is then at once known to the Political Agent's native clerks and to the native clerks of the Government Secretariat; and intrigues are at once instituted between them; and whether the matter be commendatory or comminatory, the Prince's life is made miserable and above all be deplores that his *abru* is lost; and blames our Government for it. This, I am told by those who ought to know, is indeed the root of all the blackmailing that goes on in all the greater Native States and in a minor degree it afflicts the lesser oner also. The remedy is easy, and it is to select for our Political Agents, in even the smallest States, officials of wide experience, and approved capacity, and who beyond these technical qualifications are in spirit, tact, and address, emphatically English gentlemen. Having secured men of this calibre and character as Political Agents, it should then be the rule that all communications affecting a Native Prince personally, whether of an agreeable or disagreeable nature, should invariably be conducted personally between the Prince and the Political Agent, and the Governor or the Governor-General without the intervention of any subordinates. Within three months, the beneficial effects of some such simple reform would be felt; and some of Lord Curzon's well-wishers here express the hope that he will follow up the salutary impression he has made through his personal intercourse with the Native Princes in India, by initiating some such system as I have ventured to indicate.

OLLA PODRIDA.

I hear that the report of the majority of the Welby Commission is rather voluminous, running to about 200 pages. The document was originally drafted by Lord Welby himself but it is not to be presumed that it is word for word the same as when he first submitted it to his colleagues for their consideration. The minority report also goes into matters somewhat minutely but is, I understand, only about half the length of the other; at all events it had not exceeded those proportions when I last had a talk with one of its compilers, nine days ago.

It is an ill-wind that blows nobody any good. The war has had at least one good effect at home; crime has been reduced and the judges on circuit have not had such light duties to perform at the Assizes for a long time past. Everybody knows that one of the principal incentives to the adoption of the criminal course is the want of work. Poverty makes some men steal, who in other circumstances would remain perfectly honesty. Owing to the hostilities having drawn away such a large number of workmen employment in all firms of more or less unskilled labour is extremely plentiful with the gratifying result mentioned above.

Sir Henry Howorth put an interesting question to the Under-Secretary of State for War the other evening. The hon. member asked whether the several generals in command at the front in South Africa were selected by the Secretary of State for War or by the Commander-in-Chief, or whether the responsibility for their selection was shared by the two officials just named; and, in the case of any general in command of a detached army in the field in South Africa, with whom did the responsibility of maintaining him in his position or of recalling him rest, with the Secretary of State for War, the Commander-in-Chief, or the General in supreme command of her Majesty's Forces in South Africa. Mr. Wyndham's reply was as follows:—"Selections for command in the field are made by the Commander-in-Chief, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. The General in chief command in the field has full powers in regard to his subordinate generals. There need be no mystery in this matter; every selection put forward has been approved." The veteran war correspondent, Mr. Charles Williams, who keeps the readers of the recently-enlarged "Morning Leader" right on "military" matters, has all along contended that in the case, at any rate of Lord Roberts and his distinguished Chief of the Staff, the selection was not made by the Commander-in-Chief but by the egregious Cabinet Committee of Defence. Indeed Mr. Williams who seems to be very well informed about War Office matters goes so far as to state that the first intimation Lord Wolseley received of the appointment of Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener was a paragraph in the newspapers! I have not noticed that Mr. Williams has withdrawn this statement since Mr. Wyndham's announcement in the House of Commons.

It has been reported in certain circles that no party of Royal Engineers was detailed in the first instance to accompany the battalions attacking Spion Kop, and that no such party was sent forward until it was too late and the troops were in retreat, the consequence being that the entrenchments were laid out in a direction, which rendered the men occupying them liable to a severe reverse fire. Captain Cecil Norton, the Liberal Member for Newington, has been trying by means of a question in the House to ascertain whether there is any foundation for this rather grave allegation. All the satisfaction he received however was to be informed that nothing is known of the matter at the War Office.

Whether it be true as was freely rumoured in the lobbies of the House of Commons at the opening of the session that Mr. Timothy Healy had decided to take up the case of Sir William Butler I cannot say. At any rate Mr. Healy has not hitherto done much in the matter. Perhaps he is only waiting until scouts like Mr. Bryn Roberts have finished their work. The other night Mr. Bryn Roberts put a long string of questions on the subject to Mr. Balfour. The hon. member inquired whether General Butler warned the Government in the course of last summer that if matters were pushed to an extremity with the Transvaal it would be necessary to abandon Northern Natal, and to place a strong force on the Tugela, which would be the most northerly line of practicable defence; and if they also knew that General Butler had advocated the mobilization of two Army Corps to cope with the Boers; whether General Buller reported after the battle of Colenso that it was impossible to relieve Ladysmith; whether the Committee of Defence ordered him to make a second attempt, and also sent out Lords Roberts and Kitchener without consulting the Commander-in-Chief; and whether General Buller, after arriving at the Cape, altered his plan of campaign, owing to Sir Alfred Milner having, with his approval, pledged the Government to defend Natal with the whole force of the Empire. Mr. Balfour's answer to the first paragraph was in the negative, but he did not, he said, propose to continue by question and answer the controversy about General Butler, nor did he propose to reply to the second and third paragraphs of the question, "which belong to a class of questions which, in the public interest, can only be dealt with at the close of the war." He added:—"I may repeat what has been already said that the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in South Africa has been throughout free to carry out such operations as he thought proper."

Sir Muncherjee Bhownaggree I see is on Monday to ask Mr. Balfour what arrangements have been finally concluded between her Majesty's Government, the Government of India, and the University of London for taking over the Imperial Institute Buildings, specifying the apportionment of accommodation in each case and the responsibility undertaken by them for maintaining the structure: And, whether he will place upon the Table of the House copies of correspondence regarding the final arrangements made for the future working of the Imperial Institute. It is perhaps a pity that Sir Muncherjee's question stops there, and that the hon. member does not ask Mr. Balfour to state exactly what services the Imperial Institute renders in return for the considerable financial support given by the Government of India. I think I could name one Society in London, which without receiving a rupee from the Government is doing and has for years past done a great deal more for India than the Imperial Institute is ever likely to do.

Mr. Havelock Wilson, the "Seamen's Friend" is at it again. Next Thursday he is to invite Mr. Goschen to say whether any regulations have been issued by the Admiralty insisting upon all vessels chartered as transports being manned by seamen belonging to the British Isles. And, whether the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Shipping Company and the British India Steam Shipping Company's vessels, chartered by her Majesty's Government, are manned by persons belonging to the British Isles or by Asiatics. Considering how in this war all parts of the Empire are rallying round the mother-country Mr. Wilson's attempt to confine the manning of transports exclusively to "persons belonging to the British Isles" must strike most persons as being extremely foolish and narrow.

THE DEATH-ROLL.

Sir Kenneth Mackenzie of Gairloch; the Rev. Clement Thomas Halco, a well-known schoolmaster of Yorkshire; and Mr. William Ewart Lockhart, the distinguished Scottish painter.

WAR FUND ENTERTAINMENT AT LANOULI.

THE gaiety of Lanouli was greatly enhanced, writes a correspondent, by a very pleasant entertainment, which took place at the Railway Institute, on the 21st ultimo, in aid of the Transvaal War Fund, under the patronage of the Officers commanding L Company, G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifles.

The concert opened with a piece for violin and piano by Mr. Hargreaves, pianist, and Mr. Summer, violinist. It was played with precision and care. Mr. Leakes sang "Gold, gold," which was received with much appreciation, and Miss Connell's both songs, "My Sweetheart and I" and "Dearest One," were listened to with great pleasure, her clear voice being heard to much advantage. The comedians, Stade and James, in "We haven't lost the last train yet," evoked great mirth and laughter, the step-dancing being exceptionally good. But what brought the house down was the duet "You shant come and play in our yard," sung by two little ones, Rennie and Cecil Reel. It was cleverly performed and created roars of laughter. Indeed the juvenile performances were very creditable as was shown again in the duet, "The two dolls," sung by Miss Geddes and Miss Fenton, Mr. James' song "Daddy's on the engine" was splendidly rendered. But the features of the evening was little Rennie Reel who simply amazed the audience with her serio-comic songs, sung with all the nerve and gusto of a Maria Lloyd. Mrs. Reel who has only to be heard to be appreciated in the "Queen of the Earth" was beyond description, causing the house to ring again with applause. Miss Mead and Miss Jess in their pretty little piano duet, "The Sailors at play," played with remarkable skill. Professor Levant with his sleight-of-hand tricks amazed the audience, he certainly proved a great acquisition. On the whole a very pleasant evening was spent, and we are sure the few who were absent lost a treat. Special thanks are due to the accompanists, Miss Mead and Mr. Hargreaves, also Mr. Salmon and Mr. Geddes who greatly helped to make the concert the success it was. Thanks are also due to the several mofussil performers without whose aid the concert would not have proved so successful. The proceeds Rs. 100, was duly despatched to Messrs. King, King & Co., Bombay.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 16TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, Captain E. Gordon, with English mails of 16th February, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday morning at 7 o'clock. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Barber, Mr H C
Barnes, Lt P G
Campbell, Mr W
Carson, Miss
Charrington, 2nd Lt H S
Emery, Capt W B
Field, 2nd Lt
Gordon, Lt J L R
Gill, Capt
Heyland, Lt N K
Hatfield, Mr S
Jack, Mr T P
Kelly, 2nd Lt H H
Mutter, J Mr
Morris, Lt-Col
Nelson, Miss F
Olson, Capt C
Smith, Mr W W
Sutherland, Mr
Terry, Miss M
Town, Mr R
Tyrie, 2nd Lt M A
Williams, Mr Mrs and child
Williamson, A

FROM MARSEILLES.

Andrews, Mr and Mrs
Allen Mr A T
Bogle, Lt J S
Burnett, Capt S H
Brown, Mrs C E
Bayley, Mr C S
Crowther, Major R T
Campbell, Capt A A E, Mrs and inft
Campbell's Mrs child
Carr, Mr and Mrs F E
Dempster, Mr F E
Darley, Lt W A
Dodington Lt W M
Greenstreet, Lt C B C
Graham Major F
Gardner, Capt and Mrs
McVean, Lt D A D
Martin, Col N R
Murray, Capt F
Morris, Mrs and child
Moylan, Mrs
Pautling, Mr R
Peck, Major F S
Stratton, Mr and Mrs A
South, Mr J
Sheridan, Mr C C
Stack, Capt C S
Treyear Lt F C
Williams, Mrs
White, Mr D
Warren, Capt and Mrs

FROM PORT SAID.

Chalmers, Mr
Munro, Mr W R
Young, Col

FROM ISMAILIA.—Fell, Mr J W

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

HARMSTON'S Circus had an enormous house on Saturday night, and not even could standing room be had when the opening act came on. Every part of the spacious amphitheatre was packed by as representative an audience as one would expect to see in this cosmopolitan city. The patronage was well merited for the show is decidedly the best that we have had here in its line since Harmston's was here last, and the public wish it could, like Tennyson's Brook, go for ever. The different acts were clean. Everything was bright and cheery. The riding was simply perfect, the company is full of fine riders. The Japanese are the smartest ones ever here, and the trick horses are a treat, and they are numerous. Among them are Arabians, walers, American broncos, and the diminutive Japanese ponies, who do everything but speak. The clowns are amusing. The two comical Dromios, Dummy, and the Chinese Clown are a series of funny acrobats that kept the house roaring with laughter. The precocious youngsters, Little Nellie Love and Emily Lucifer, were among the most popular performers of the evening, and will continue to be a draw during the season among the female portion of the audience. Lucifers, the athletes, and Ajax, the marvellous contortionist and hand balancer, have never been excelled here or even equalled, while the lady aerial peformers Mdlle. Ancion, Misses Tasselli and Laing created a sensation by their daring feats. The musical entree by Weatherly received the hearty approbation of all. Mdlle. Le Blondie, Gilbert Eldred and George Harmston repeated the famous Triple Jockey act and we don't think any of the centres of Europe has ever seen as fine an exhibition of horsemanship as these clever artistes gave on Saturday evening. The bicycle presented by Manager Love was drawn at the conclusion of the performance and coupon 2318 held in the audience was the winner. The Matinee on Saturday was crowded and the children had a gold and silver watch given them. The Harmstons are deserving of success as during their tours in India they have given largely to charity. Madam Harmston Love, the proprietress, gave the Transvaal Fund a benefit at Calcutta, also one to the Famine Fund, and now comes forward to assist at the grand gala fete here by giving performances at the Oval on Wednesday and Thursday, afternoon and evening, and Manager Love has placed his services and that of his staff of assistants at the disposal of the committee of arrangements. Thus helping the good work along the Oval performance will in no way interfere with the performance at the Circus and several new attractions will be added.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	2	18
B Mandvi, Chuncka, Umarkhadi and Dongri	22	11	58
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	37	22	76
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	16	7	30
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathpura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	42	11	85
F Parel, Sewree and [illegible]	8	8	21
G Mahim and Worli	15	8	22
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	39	71
Total	146	108	382
Same date last year	132	139	350
Small-pox	51	42	
Cholera	3	2	

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	4	14
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	14	5	59
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	43	12	61
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	12	12	36
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	42	20	106
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	18	4	32
G Mahim and Worli	4	5	36
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	35	54
Total	133	98	384
Total plague deaths to date	68,008	58,611	
Same date last year	178	141	303

SMALL-POX.

Attacks 49
Deaths 34

CHOLERA.

Attacks 0
Deaths 3

INOCULATION.

The total inoculated persons up to 21th February, numbered 1,57,256 comprised as follows:—

Castes and Nationalities.	Total Inoculations during the week ending 21st Feb 1900.	Total Inoculated persons since ending 6th Sept. 1899 up to 21st Feb. 1900.	Total Inoculated persons during 1898-1899 up to 21st Feb. 1900.
Brahmins	17	1,147	2,376
Jains	13	957	1,220
High Caste Hindus	1,499	44,683	49,173
Low Caste Hindus	2,461	59,319	71,365
Mussalmans	178	9,739	19,209
Parsees	13	1,566	3,113
Jews	0	602	738
Europeans	0	197	333
Eurasians	0	158	196
Native Christians	75	1,275	2,513
Other Nationalities	23	1,129	1,374
Unclassified	0	1	651
Total	4,284	1,20,771	1,57,256

DAMAUN.

On Thursday, there were two deaths from plague at Lower Damaun, the victims being one more Mahomedan of Ghanchiwad and one more Khatri of Khatriwad. A Mahomedan reported to be another centinarian of Kharawad also died the same day of fever. On Friday there was one death from plague, the victim being another Mahomedan of Ghanchivad. The plague in Damaun seems now to be confined to Khatriwad, Ghanchiwad and Kharawad the last two quarters being adjacent to each other. It is to be regretted that the Khatris and Mahomedans have by opposing inoculation and refusing to vacate their residencies as all other classes have done, have given shelter for plague to generate and spread elsewhere, the authorities being unwilling to employ coercive measures.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

GREAT BRITAIN AND PERSIA.

THE "Novoe Vremya" makes a futile attempt to make capital out of a letter recently received from a correspondent in Southern Persia. The letter in question draws attention to the "great activity now being displayed by England in the south of Persia." "At this moment the British Minister at Teheran is travelling through Southern Persia, and the British Consul at Seistan has been travelling for two months about Beluchistan. The latter official is making great efforts in order to win over the traders to the caravan route which England intends to construct from India across Northern Beluchistan to Persia by way of Mastang, Nushka, and Nusretabad. Moreover, Officers of the British Engineers are said to be about to set to work to construct a line of telegraph through Persian Beluchistan to Teheran." On this occasion the "Novoe Vremya" makes no comment on these details, beyond saying that such activity on the part of Great Britain cannot fail to arouse uneasiness on the part of Russia. It is evident that Russia wishes to be the sole factor in controlling the destinies of Persia.

THE PERSIAN QUESTION.

According to the *Turkestan Gazette*, the Russian Government have already taken in hand the construction of the Julfa-Tabriz-Hamadan Railway, with a branch line to Teheran, as far as Bandar Abbas. The work will be carried on under the supervision of officers of the General Staff with the assistance of Cossacks, and is expected to be finished in 1903. This route has been selected because it traverses the most important districts for Russia from an economic and strategic point of view. The same journal points out that the object pursued by Russia in Persia and Asia Minor is to obtain an outlet to the sea on the south in order to command the world's commercial high road to India and the Far East. At the same time Russia will avoid everything calculated to strengthen Turkey. Consequently there will be no communication by rail with the banks of the Tigris or the Euphrates, or with Bushire, but only with Bandar Abbas and the political, industrial, and strategic centre of the country.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* writes:—Some of the consequences of the Baghdad Railway concession already form the subject of interesting speculation in the Press. For instance, it is pointed out that the harbour of Karachi, at the mouth of the Indus, will derive great importance from the construction of the Baghdad Railway extension, and is destined to become one of the leading commercial centres of India. The voyage from Basra, to Karachi takes about 48 hours. It is estimated that with the introduction of rapid railway communication between Ostend or Flushing and Constantinople, and then from Scutari to Basra, British travellers will be induced to give the preference to that route over the present long sea journey. It is also thought possible that mails and merchandise may take the same direction.

The Trans-Baikal railway line, extending over a distance of 1,034 kilometres, was opened for railway traffic on February 4.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE, BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW PETIT.

A MEETING of the members of the Cercle Litteraire was held at the rooms of the Cercle on Wednesday last, when a large number of members and their friends were present, including many European and Parsee ladies. The chair was taken by Mr. Antoine Vizzavona, Consul for France and patron of the Cercle. The programme included a lecture on "Robinson Crusoe and his Author" and distribution of prizes. The lecture was delivered by Mr. Pestonjee Dorabjee Khandalawalla, L. C. E., in French, and was listened to with interest by all present. The lecturer gave an excellent picture of how Defoe confines himself in his master-piece to the painting of a unique passion, the love of adventure so strong in youths. He showed how in his work are carefully concealed by the author all the pre-occupations, the fears, the hopes and the prejudices of the contemporaries of Queen Anne. Professor O. S. Pedraza then thanked the lecturer for his interesting lecture and requested the president to distribute the prizes. In doing so he thanked the Consul for having followed the example of his predecessors who always willingly took the chair, whenever requested, at such gatherings of the Cercle.

The French Consul then distributed the Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Prize to Mr. Pirozsha Bejunji Dajl, of Elphinstone High School, for having passed the Matriculation Examination of 1898 with the highest number of marks in French and another to Mr. Pestonjee Ardeshir Wadia, B.A., of Elphinstone College, for having passed the B. A. Examination of that year with highest marks in French. Mr. Pedraza then referred to the very valuable services which Mr. Erachjee Rustomjee Sahiar had rendered towards the introduction of French in the Elphinstone High School and stated that the Alliance Francaise of Paris having sent medals to the Cercle's Committee for distribution amongst those who have worked towards the propagation of the study of French, the Committee had awarded one silver medal to Mr. Sahiar, which medal, midst loud cheering, was handed to him by the Consul.

Professor Pedraza then announced that the Matriculation Prize for 1899 had been awarded to Miss Fauleoner, of Parel Convent School, for having passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks in French, and that the B. A. Prize was gained by Mr. Edalji Jehangir Davar, of St. Xavier's College, who passed the B. A. Examination of 1899 with the highest number of marks in French, voluntary and compulsory added together.

The French Consul, who on rising was greeted with cheers, said that it was with great pleasure that he accepted the honour which the Committee of the Cercle did him in asking him to preside on that occasion—an occasion which had not only given him an opportunity of meeting the members of the Cercle, but of being present at the gathering which had to reward worthy students who had distinguished themselves in the study of French. He added that he would not fail to bring to the notice of the President of the Alliance Francaise the services rendered by the Cercle, as also the devotedness of its members towards the propagation of the study of French in this city. The Consul then congratulated the recipients of the two prizes and of the medal which was awarded by the Alliance Francaise by way of encouragement to the study of French. He thanked equally the president and the members of the committee for having given them all an opportunity of hearing an account of the life of that singular mariner who inspired Daniel Defoe with his immortal work of Robinson Crusoe—which Mr. Khandalawalla had so well reconstituted—since the day when he disembarked in a desert island up to the moment when he quitted it to retake a liking to his civilised life.

Professor Pedraza, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Consul for presiding that evening, said that the Cercle was proud in having the French Consul amongst them, and that all should join him in "Une triple salve d'applaudisements." (Loud cheers.)

The meeting then dispersed.

CALCIUM CARBIDE.

THE risk and danger attending the shipment of calcium carbide are revealed in a report dated Biserta, 12th January, sent home by the Captain of the German three-masted sailing vessel Raphael. During a heavy storm off the coast of Tunis this vessel put into Biserta for shelter and anchored in the outer port, but the cable parted and she drove on to the eastern harbour-dam, where she stranded. Most of the crew went on shore for the night, but the captain with two seamen and the cabin-boy remained on board. About an hour and a-half after midnight a loud report was heard, and was found to have proceeded from an explosion in the hold of the ship by the force of which she was literally raised from the ground and broken into two parts. The cargo consisted principally of building materials, but there were also 132 drums of calcium carbide, and some of this stuff must by some means have got into contact with water, thus causing an explosion. The captain had one of his arms torn off, the two seamen were injured, and no trace could be found of the unfortunate cabin-boy. This will suffice to show the dangerous qualities of this chemical, which, when brought into contact with water, generates the highly inflammable and bright-burning acetylene gas which is becoming more and more employed for illuminating purposes on account of its strong and brilliant light. It is thought that one or other of the drums on board the Raphael had got broken, and that water had then penetrated into it, generating the gass, which will explode by the application of the slightest spark. The cabin-boy, it is thought, must have unwittingly brought a light within reach of this gas, and was evidently blown to atoms. The lesson to be learnt from the circumstance is that the greatest care should be taken by shipowners and shippers in the stowage and conveyance of calcium carbide.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

YACHT'S HANDICAP.

Names of Boats.	H'p.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Time of Corrected Time. H M S
Turquoise	Scr	Mr E S Luard	4 52 58	1 22 58
Stella		Col H W Boyd	4 44 21	1 24 21
Nanta	6	Mr G T W Olver	4 58 58	1 22 58
Chita	Scr	Mr E Comber	5 1 3	1 31 3
Melody	6	Mr J B K Macbeth	5 9 37	1 33 37
Pixie	25	Messrs E R Smitham and G E Howie	5 23 46	1 28 46

Course No. 6—7·6 miles, reversed.—1st Turquoise and Nanta (a tie), 2nd Stella and 3rd Pixie.

'TOMTIT' CLASS RACE.

Names of Boats.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S
Tomtit	Mr R H H Hopkins	5 25 07

Course No. 12—1·9 miles reversed (3 times round)—Half the 1st prize won by Tomtit by sailing over the course.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

MADRAS COTTON.

FINAL FORECAST OF OUTTURN.

ACCORDING to the average of the returns for recent years, up to the end of January about 1,330,000 acres out of an annual total of about 1,540,000 acres sown with cotton should have been brought on the records within the areas from which returns of agricultural statistics are obtained. Beyond these areas, it is only in the great southern zamindaris that any very large area of cotton does not appear in the returns.

The reports for the current year show that the sowings recor

SERIOUS RELIGIOUS RIOT AT PALIAGODA.

ROMAN CATHOLICS *VS.* BUDDHISTS.

News was received in Colombo on Sunday of a serious riot having occurred between Paliagoda, a village on the Negombo road, close to the fourth mile-post from Colombo, and Watala, a village near the fifth mile-stone.

The opposing factions are stated to have been the Roman Catholics of what is known as the cinnamon-peeler and fisher-caste, and Buddhists of the same caste; and the quarrel between them is one of religion. There are, of course, two sides to the story, and the only inference to be drawn is that there have been faults on both sides, although the Roman Catholics appear to have carried the quarrel to a high pitch, not even staying their hands at murder and bloodshed. It was rather a ghastly scene which greeted our representative at the village of Paliagoda this morning. Men were walking about with their heads and other limbs bandaged, and their jackets and cloths were bespattered with blood, whilst on the way from Paliagoda to Watala the houses on each side of the road bore evidence of having been pelted with bricks and stones. The cause of the disturbance, it would appear, was that about 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, a Buddhist procession, with two elephants, started from Madampitiya, intending to proceed to the temple at Wanawahala, passing "en route," Paliagoda and Watala. At the latter village, it is alleged, the Buddhists were interfered with by the Roman Catholics of that place, who protested against the Buddhists beating their tom-toms close to the Roman Catholic Church. The Buddhists decline to cease beating the tom-toms, stating that they were allowed by license to do so, and pointing out at the same time that the Roman Catholic Church was half a mile off, and that no service was then going on. The idea of the Roman Catholics was that the procession was purposely started with the view of creating a disturbance, and in support of this they allege that the real object of such a procession—that of conveying offerings to the priest—was not carried out, as the offerings were sent on ahead. It was also rumoured that the Buddhists had attempted to move, with the assistance of the two elephants, the large stone cross near Watala ferry. Words came to blows, and a free fight on a small scale ensued, the Roman Catholics seemingly getting the worst of it. When this was over, and the Buddhists had gone to their temple, the Roman Catholics of Watala sent word to their friends of Mattacooly, Mutwal, and other villages around, with the result that by 4 o'clock a force of, between 400 and 500 men had foregathered at Wotala, armed with rusty swords, fish-hooks, clubs, iron rods, old guns and revolvers. Smarting under the insult which they considered had been offered them in the morning, and to some extent, it is alleged, infuriated with drink, the crowd marched along the Negombo road, towards Paliagoda, looting houses, cutting down plantain trees, and causing destruction of a wanton and cruel character. The first place upon which they gave vent to their anger was a boutique. Tearing down the fastenings of the door, they looted the shop, knocked a couple of Sinhalese men senseless, and carried off a cash-box with the day's takings, about R10. At a house on the other side of the road they got on to the verandah, seized a parrot-cage that was there hanging and killed the bird in it, the dead bird and the broken cage lying on the floor of the verandah, bearing evidence of the wanton cruelty perpetrated. Entering the house, the mob smashed table-lamps and tables, and forced open an almirah abstracting a quantity of clothing and R40 in cash, the savings of the occupants' children. At the next house our representative saw an old Sinhalese man, over 80 years of age, who had just returned from the General Hospital, whither he had been conveyed the previous evening, suffering from three stabs in the back and one in the left shoulder. The old man appeared to have been the only occupant of the house at the time the mob passed, but neither his age nor his defencelessness saved him. Jewellery to the value of R200 and R50 or R60 in cash were stated to have been stolen from the next house. At another place the marauders smashed a cocoanut-oil machine, beat a couple of caretakers who refused to give up the keys of the house, the entrance to which they were unable to force, and slashed with their swords at a couple of bulls. At three other houses damage of a lesser kind was done. The time chosen by the Roman Catholics for their depredations was an opportune one, for the houses, save in a few cases where the women had been left at home, were unoccupied, the male population having gone off to the temple. Considerable damage was done at the house of Mr. R. J. Fernando a Pettah merchant, who happend to be away at the time of the riot, but returned soon after the affair had occurred. The house had been pelted with stones, the doors and windows smashed, and articles of furniture inside the house, such as mirrors, lamps, etc. were destroyed. Going round to the back of the house, one of the mob turned upon a Sinhalese woman carrying a child in her arms, and in attempting to strike her with a sword, hit the baby instead nearly put an end to it. Pushing on, the crowd came to the toll-bar, which they pelted with bricks, and stones, smashed a clock that was hanging outside, and did other more or less serious damage. The toll-bar-keeper was on the premises at the time, but escaped injury. The greatest havock was played at a liquor-bar, close to Victoria Bridge, and it was here that one man is stated to have received injuries which resulted in his death at the General Hospital. The deceased was one Romanis Fernando, a boutique-keeper, who was struck on the head with a club. Every thing that could be destroyed in the bar was destroyed, and the fracas seems to have wound up with the smashing of two of the large gas lamps which adorn the Victoria Bridge. After their evil day's work the mob dispersed, about 5-30 p.m. Complaint is made at Paliagoda that little or no assistance was lent by the police of that village to quell the disturbance. After matters had quietened down a posse of police arrived from Colombo, each provided with 21 rounds of ball ammunition. Superintendent Cookson also arrived on the scene, with Superintendent Trevena and Mr. Selater, who remained at Paliagoda until midnight. Another batch of constables arrived this morning in charge of Inspector Pietersz. The ferry boats at Watala are being closely watched, and the various roads in the vicinity are being patrolled. It was thought that, possibly, another onslaught might be made this afternoon or evening, but the police are now prepared for any emergency, and the chances of its assuming any serious proportions are small. During the riot a good many injuries were, as indicated, received and inflicted on both sides. Four or five men were taken to the General Hospital, one of whom succumbed to his injuries, and it is calculated that about twenty received injuries of a more or less serious character.

On Monday morning a couple of Roman Catholics were assaulted by Buddhists, and their injuries were so severe that Inspector Pietersz deemed it advisable to despatch them to the General Hospital at once.

Altogether eight men have been admitted to the General Hospital as a result of the fray. Three are still there, four have been discharged, and one, as already reported, died after admission.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 3rd OF MARCH. 1900.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in Sind and at Ajmere and Neemuch, and has been steady or has changed only by small amounts elsewhere. The distribution is somewhat irregular and the baric gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been strong to a gale in Lower Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, Berar and at Belgaum and Goa, and moderate to light in other places.

The maximum temperature is from 6° to 10° above the mean of the season in Upper Sind, the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana and at Hoshangabad, Nagpur and Secunderdbad, and the minimum from 5° to 14° in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India and at Jhansi, Agra, Saugor Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Akola, Malegaon, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Bellary and Negapatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 100° at Cuddapah and the lowest 58° at Ahmednagar, Dessa and Lahore.

Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are partially clouded at Jahnsi, Saugor, Cochin, Coimbatore and Negapatam.

There has a been no rain at any of the reporting stations.

The abnormal chart indicates that the depression appears to have passed to north-eastwards. It still affects the weather in the Punjab, Rajputana, North-West and Central Provinces and Central India, where strong winds are probable.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

In the Canadian Dominion House of Commons, Sir C. Tupper, Leader of the Opposition, accused the Government of hesitation in offering a contingent for South Africa. He said that the Government only acted under pressure of public opinion. Sir Wilfrid Laurier made a brilliant speech in justification of the delay. He expressed the hope that the war would end in victory, and that this would bring about in South Africa equal justice and freedom for all, and absolute equality before the law. In conclusion, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said:—"With these grand ideals, these aspirations, these principles before them, the Colonies of Great Britain to-day stand behind her, not to give her assistance—she does not need that—but to affirm to the world that the unity of the British Empire is a real and living fact, and is based upon and derives its strength from the most complete local autonomy, and unbounded respect for the rights and privileges of all its subjects. It is this which inspired our policy, and that policy we submit with confidence for the approval of Parliament."

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE FREE STATE INVADED.

CAVALRY ADVANCE UNDER FRENCH.

BULLER'S RETIREMENT ACROSS THE TUGELA.

(Compiled from the mail papers of February 9 to 16th.)

An advance into the Orange Free State has been begun by the troops under Lord Roberts' command, General French and the Cavalry Division have secured the passage of the Riet in the direction of Jacobsdal, and traversed the angle between that river and the Modder. The crossing on the Riet at Dekil's Drift was seized on Monday. On the following day the Sixth and Seventh Divisions made the passage and took up positions on the further bank. General French, in command of three brigades of cavalry, horse artillery, and mounted infantry, next advanced across country to the Modder, forced his way over at Klip Drift, and captured three of the Boer camps. In the meantime Colonel Gordon, with other cavalry, moving further west, had surprised two bodies of the enemy, who offered little resistance, and fled, leaving their laagers in his hands. Lord Roberts describes General French's operations as brilliant.

General French having been recalled from Colesberg to take command of the Cavalry Division operating with the forces under Lord Roberts on the western frontier, the British troops round Colesberg were necessarily weakened, and as a consequence of an advance in force by the Boers under Commandant Delarey they were compelled early this week to fall back upon Rensburg. The Boers, it appears, were in the proportion of five to one of our troops.

News reached London on Saturday that General Buller's force in Natal had found it impossible to hold Vaal Krantz, and had fallen back across the Tugela. A telegram from General Buller, sent from Modder River by Lord Roberts, explaining the reasons which necessitated the retirement of the British force from Vaal Krantz, was issued by the War Office on Monday. It is dated February 9, Sir Redvers Buller makes it clear that it was necessary for his troops to hold Vaal Krantz securely if they were to advance to Ladysmith. The fact, however, that the Boer heavy guns dominated our artillery compelled General Buller to abandon the position, and accordingly he is not pressing an advance by the Harding or Monger's Drifts as he had intended.

General Buller reported to the War Office on Wednesday from Chieveley Camp that Captain Hardman, with one squadron of 1st Dragoons, fought an engagement with the Boers near Rustenburg at 7 a.m. on Monday. The Boers retired. Captain the Hon. Hamilton-Russell was wounded. Lieut. Pilkington and six men were made prisoners. On the same day Lord Dundonald made a successful reconnaissance with seven hundred mounted men. Six were wounded, including Lieutenant Churchill.

THE INVASION OF THE FREE STATE.

BRILLIANT OPERATIONS BY GENERAL FRENCH.

The following telegrams have been received at the War Officer from Lord Roberts:—Riet River, February 13.—On the 12th inst., the cavalry division under French successfully seized the crossing of the Riet River at Dekil's Drift, on the east bank of which the 6th and 7th Divisions are now encamped.

FIVE BOER LAAGERS CAPTURED.

Dekil's Drift; February 14, 8-10 a.m.—General French left this camp at 11.30 yesterday morning with three brigades, cavalry, horse artillery, and mounted infantry, including several Colonial contingents, in order to seize crossing of Modder, distant about twenty-five miles. He reports at 5.35 p.m. that he had forced a passage at Klip Drift and had occupied the hills on north of river, capturing three of the enemy's laagers with supplies, while Gordon, 15th Hussars, with his brigade, who had made a feint on Rondeval Drift four miles west, had seized it and a second drift between it and Klip and to more laagers. French's performance is brilliant considering the excessive heat and blinding dust storm which raged during latter part of the day. Owing to the rapidity of his movements French met with but slight opposition, and his losses are small. Lieutenant Johnson, Inniskilling Dragoons, being the only officer reported severely wounded. Sixth Division was last night on the north bank of the Riet, at Waterval Drift, and is moving to support the cavalry. Seventh Division is here, and goes on this afternoon. Four officers and fifty-three men had to be sent last evening in return ox waggons to the line of railway prostrate with heat exhaustion.

RAMDAM SEIZED.

Riet River, February 13.—Colonel Hanny, in command of a brigade of mounted infantry, marching from Orange River to Ramdam, had a slight engagement on 11th instant with some Boers, who held the hills threatening the right flank. With a detached part of his force he contained the enemy while he pushed his baggage and main body through to Ramdam. The object of march was successfully carried out.

Casualties:—Four killed, twenty-two wounded, thirteen missing. Names will follow.

GENERAL MACDONALD'S OPERATIONS.

RETURN TO MODDER RIVER CAMP.

Modder River, February 9.—The combined force of General Macdonald and General Babington has returned to the camp here. The expedition, though the original plan could not be carried out owing to the difficulties of the ground, was a success in all other respects, for the enemy was repulsed and forced to retire. The Highlanders showed all their old steadiness under fire.—Reuter.

Capetown, Feb. 9, 1.55 p.m.—General Macdonald withdrew from Koodoosberg and returned to Modder River Camp because the Boers deserted their positions.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

The following telegram was received by the War Office on Friday from Field-Marshal Lord Roberts:—February 8, 8 p.m.—"Reports having been received that line of railway between Orange River and Modder River is likely to be threatened, Broadwood proceeded to Sunnyside with Royal Horse Artillery, Mounted Infantry, and Robers' Horse. Enemy retired before him, and is reported to have crossed Riet River. "In view of blocking main drift at Koodoosberg, Macdonald was despatched with Highland Brigade, 9th and 62nd Batteries Royal Field Artillery, on 2nd instant. "At 9 a.m. on February 7th enemy established gun on north end of Koodoosberg, and shelled breast works which Macdonald was constructing to protect drift. On right bank of river, holding south end of Koodoosberg, were the Black Watch, half battalion Seaforth, one company Highland Light Infantry, and four gun 62nd Field Battery. At drift were seven companies Highland Light Infantry. On left bank were Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, remainder of Seaforths, and two guns, 9th Lancers observing both flanks. "After firing shrapnel for some time, enemy made a determined effort to drive Highlanders off Koodoosberg. Reinforcements of three companies Highland Light Infantry and four companies Seaforths were sent up in succession, and position was successfully maintained, firing going on till dark. Meanwhile, at Macdonal's request Babington had been despatched from Modder River at 11.30 a.m., on the 7th, with his own regiment of Cavalry and two batteries of Horse Artillery. Marching by right bank, he threatened north of Koodoosberg, while on the left bank 9th Lancers, supported by two guns and two companies Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, drove party of enemy back to Painter's Drift. Col. Hughes-Hallett commanded Highlanders on Koodoosberg. "Macdonald reports that behaviour of troops was all that he could wish, but that he has no means of estimating enemy's losses. Enemy have now evacuated position; none of them in sight."

A SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT.

Modder River, Friday (6.10 p.m.).—After beating off the Boer attack at every point and compelling the enemy to vacate his positions, General Macdonald's Brigade was ordered to vacate Koodoosdrift and return to Modder River. General Babington, with the Cavalry Brigade, returned here all well last night. The engagement on Wednesday was conducted with a degree of thoroughness and intelligence that reflects the highest credit upon all concerned. All the commanding officers were in frequent touch and were in perfect unison with General Macdonald. There was not a single hitch all day. The utmost coolness and order prevailed, and the system of signalling during the action worked excellently and was of the greatest advantage. The main idea of the Boers appeared to be to lure the Highlanders towards a wooded ridge on our left, where a considerable body of the enemy lay concealed. But the ruse was instantly detected by our General, and the trap failed. The cavalry engaged successfully held the Boers on the ridges northeast of the berg both on Wednesday and Thursday. The horse Artillery, meantime, effectively shelled their lines. The British casualties are seven men wounded and a few horses killed. One interesting feature of the fighting was the activity of Chaplain Robinson. He acted in turns as a galloper, as a water-carrier, and as a stretcher-bearer. Wherever a ready hand was wanted the worthy chaplain was to the fore, and won golden opinions from officers and men alike.—Central News.

LIEUTENANT TAIT KILLED.

The Modder River correspondent of the "Morning Post," in a telegram dated Saturday, says:—The Highland Brigade returned last night tired but all the more fit for their week's hard work. The reconnaissance might have proved brilliantly successful had the cavalry arrived sooner, and, realising the enemy's position, obstructed their line of retreat. Instead, they lost time in shelling unoccupied bushes, and mistook the Boer lines for the British fortunately without serious results except that of delay. Otherwise the enemy would have been forced to surrender. Lieutenant F. G. Tait, the golf champion, was shot through the body while defending a kopje. He said when struck: "They have got me at last." He had previously been wounded at Magersfontein. He died of his wound on the way to camp, a distance of 20 miles—carrying drive. Lieutenant Frederick Guthrie Tait, of the Black Watch, whose death from wounds is reported, was the son of Professor P. G. Tait, of Edinburgh. He joined the Army in 1890, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in 1893. In 1896 and in 1898 he won the amateur golf championship.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE COMMANDS.

Modder River, February 13.—Important new appointments were published in yesterday's orders Major-General Sir H. E. Colville has been appointed commander of the Ninth Division. Colonel Pole-Carew leaves the Ninth Brigade in order to command the Guards Brigade. He is succeeded in the command of the Ninth Brigade by Colonel Douglas.—Reuter.

Modder River, February 13.—Refugees over 1,000 are now arriving in camp from Barkly West. They were conducted well to the west of our position by the Boers and waggons, ambulances, carts, and vehicles of all descriptions have been sent to bring them into camp. A party of scouts belonging to the "Fighting Fifth" approached within 1,000 yards of the enemy's position and verified the existence of strong entrenchments, which are now apparently used as dwelling places as well as defences. The naval gunners, who are constantly observing the Boer position through powerful glasses, declare that there is an appreciable diminution in the enemy's forces. Part have probably gone to Kimberley and part towards Jadobsdal. The iron railway bridge which was partially destroyed by the Boers has now been almost repaired, thanks to the energy of the Royal Engineers. Many of the girders were twisted considerably, and it was necessary to straighten them and to rebuild the broken piers. The work reflects great credit on Major Stewart, who superintended the operations, and on Captain Waghorn, who executed the work. The Island Hotel here will be converted into a hospital for serious surgical cases. The new appointments have given great satisfaction in camp. Colonel Pole-Carew, of the Guards battalion, crossed the river, forcing the enemy's right. During his period of command he was recognised on all sides as a brilliant and dashing soldier, beloved alike by officers and men. Colonel Douglas has been acting as Chief of Staff to Lord Methuen.—Reuter's Special Service.

THE SIEGE OF KIMBERLEY.

INCREASED BOER ACTIVITY.

The following despatches have been issued by the War Office:—

Capetown, February 11, 8-30 a.m.—Kekewich reports February 8, that a native states he accompanied the Boers who have left Mafeking and come down to Kimberley, bringing with them a six-inch gun and quick-firing field guns. A six-inch gun opened fire on Kimberley, February 7, otherwise situation unchanged. 12-2 p.m.—Kimberley reports that fighting force has apparently increased, and that on February 7 the Boers commenced construction of trenches to the east and nearly parallel to (?) gineis 4,000 yards from Premier Mine. Reuter's correspondent at Kimberley, in a telegram dated Tuesday week, says:—"The Boers yesterday, at intervals throughout the day, fired some 35 shells into various parts of the town. To-day, since 6-30 a.m., the enemy's shells have been falling rapidly about the streets. Our gun, "Long Cecil," is now firing in reply. The women and children are bearing their hardships very bravely. Heavy firing was again heard in the direction of Spytfontein yesterday evening."

GARRISON REDUCED TO EATING HORSEFLESH.

The "Cape Argus," just to hand, contains a letter from Kimberley which shows that as far back as January 13 most of the meat served out was horseflesh. The "Cape Argus" correspondent, writing on that date, says:—The siege of Kimberley is now beginning to be acutely felt by the inhabitants. In my last letter I mentioned that our meat rations had been cut down to a quarter of a pound per diem for adults, and from Monday last (8th), the bulk of the meat served out has been horseflesh, the proportion being about one-fourth ox-meat to three-fourths horseflesh. To the male portion of the community, and even those of the opposite sex, there is little or no hardship in having to eat the flesh of man's best friend, and on the Continent, even in the best restaurants, "potages du chevaux" (!) forms just as much a staple item on the menu as does roast beef in England. The majority of people, unless they were told, would never know the difference. It is slightly darker in colour, and a little sweeter in taste, otherwise it closely resembles beef. To most of the women, and practically all the children, however, the mere thought of eating horseflesh is repugnant, and rather than consume it they have done without animal food altogether. With the supply of tinned meats pretty well consumed, the dietary of these unfortunate people is necessarily a limited one. From to-day a proclamation has been issued raising the price of beef to 1s. per pound, and horseflesh to 9d., and it is also notified that though all efforts will be made to continue the daily rations of a quarter of a pound of meat, a full supply cannot be guaranteed.

The health report of the medical officer of health for December was published yesterday, and throws some important sidelights on the siege. The population is estimated at 14,000 whites and 19,000 coloured, the latter including those in the compounds, convict station, and gaol. The deaths for the month were 70 white and 219 coloured, a rate per 1,000 living of 60 whites and 138.3 coloured. The death-rate during the whole of 1898 was 21.7 white and 53.6 coloured. The infantile death-rate (under one year) reached the extraordinary figures of 671.1 per 1,000 white and 912.7 coloured per 1,000. Time hangs on one's hands dreadfully, and it was a good idea of some of the churches here to arrange organ recitals in their charges at night, these forming a most welcome diversion.

RETIREMENT OF GENERAL BULLER.

THE TROOPS RE-CROSS THE TUGELA.

Headquarters Camp, Springfield Bridge, February 9.—The British force has fallen back across the Tugela. The position occupied by the troops was exposed to a telling fire from the large number of guns which the enemy was able to bring into action and the General decided that a further advance on the same line would involve a needless sacrifice of life. Accordingly on Wednesday night the order to retire was given and carried out under cover of our big guns.—Reuter.

Headquarters Camp, Springfield Bridge, February. 9-15 p.m.—Finding the kopjes at Vaal Krantz subject to a cross-fire from a Boer 100-pounder and a Creusot gun, and the nature of the ground preventing entrenchment, our troops withdrew, and the advance in this direction was not pressed. Our troops have not been repulsed, but held their ground at all points.—Laffan.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF VAAL KRANTZ.

The reasons which decided General Buller to abandon Vaal Krantz are made clear in the following important despatch from Mr. Bennet Burleigh, the war correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." The message is dated Springfield, February 8, and reads:—During Tuesday night the Boers cunningly rushed forward and set fire to the grass, by the light of which they employed their rifles, Maxim, and cannon in a determined assault on Vaal Krantz, but General Hildyard's Brigade repulsed every attack. The sharpnel fire was directed on our lines between eleven o'clock and midnight. Our loss was one wounded.

Wednesday's bombardment was the severest. The Boers mounted a second 6in. gun in position, and also brought two 30-pounders and three "Pom Poms" to bear against us. The latter we could deal with but the others were beyond the reach of our guns, except the naval 4.7in. guns and the 5in. siege guns. General Hildyard held his ground splendidly, but, unfortunately, the enemy's big guns upon the mountains could not be silenced by either our naval guns or siege guns. Shells from the enemy's cannon even fell among our force in the valley.

Only at the greatest, and with needless risk, could General Buller have forced his way through. He decided to face the wisest alternative, and not to insist upon an advance by that way. I ask you to suspend judgment and rely upon Buller.

THE BOER'S ARTILLERY FIRE.

The nature of the Boers' artillery fire is made evident from an earlier message from Mr. Burleigh, sent off from Spearman's Camp on Tuesday. The second day's action (he says) was commenced at daybreak by the Boers with musketry and cannon fire, which was chiefly directed against General Lyttelton's men upon Vaal Krantz. Our soldiers had had a terrible night, and were in for a still worse day. The enemy swept the stone walls and trenches with Mausers and Maxim cannon. The latter happily proved useless against the stout stone walls, but no man could with impunity quit his situation behind the walls, or expose himself for any length of time. From the north of the low crests at Spion Kop and the summit of Doorn Kloof the Boers kept up a cannonade. It was evident that they had brought up one of their 6in. Creusot guns from Colenso, and had mounted it in a pit upon a disappearing carriage during the night. The enemy certainly take pains and are working hard. They had also built a sandbag redoubt for their 20-pounder Krupp gun upon Spion Kop, and both these weapons fired directly across General Buller's front, the shells from either overlapping by two miles. The roadways leading from Potgieter's Drift to Ladysmith were being closed to us by the enemy's occupation of the respective mountainous strongholds upon either hand and our field batteries and howitzers were unable to reach the enemy's big guns, but they did the next best thing, as they advanced pieces well forward and shelled the Boer "Pom Poms," and searched the whole of the ground whence the Boer sharpshooters at long ranges from walls and dongas vexed General Lyttelton's brigade. Our naval gunners and artillerymen, with two 5in. siege guns, tried hard to knock "Long Tom" out. Shell after shell was dropped near him, but they never succeeded in absolutely silencing him. They blew up some of his ammunition, but always after keeping quiet for a while he would reappear, poking his long black muzzle over the ridge, and pouring forth dense volumes of flame and smoke followed by the roaring, searing bite of the 100-pounder shell. The Boers fear the second shot would usually retire and it "dodges" amid volcanic upheavals from our bursting twelve and fifty pounders, but some of them must have bit the dust. By all doubt, the enemy were using the Red Cross to cover the conveyance of ammunition. The hills upon the east were so full of dongas that General Buller decided to concentrate his efforts upon breaking through by way of Vaal Krantz. About sunset General Hildyard's brigade relieved that of General Lyttelton upon Vaal Krantz, after the latter had gallantly repulsed a most determined Boer attack in the afternoon, even bayoneting several of the enemy. The "Morning Post's" correspondent states that it is reported that Vaal Krantz was found impracticable for guns which were needed to support a further advance.

VAAL KRANTZ CORRESPONDENTS TO SPION KOP.

The "Manchester Guardian's" correspondent, describing Monday's operations, says:—Our guns on Swartz Kop, which supported the crossing, were masked till the last moment. Swartz Kop is covered with a thick wood. The trees in front of the guns, which had been cut almost through beforehand, were pushed down suddenly when the bombardment was ordered to begin. The shelling was so effective that the Boer opposition was not very strong. Nevertheless the Boers delivered a harrassing cross-fire in the direction of the Durham Light Infantry from the dongas below Doorn Kloof mountain, which lies at right angles east of Vaal Krantz. The enemy's tendency (says the same correspondent telegraphing on Thursday) has been to strengthen themselves on Doorn Kloof, from which place they send a flanking fire on Vaal Krantz. They also shell it from the west and north. Practically the whole kopje, half a mile long, is under fire. Our men are holding it stubbornly, and it is hoped that it may be possible to move our guns to a better position to support them. Our troops in various parts of the field were often forced to change their bivouacking ground by the Creusot shells. Vaal Krantz corresponds roughly to Spion Kop. The enemy shell it, but it is difficult to get guns there. The new pontoon bridge built at its foot is under fire.

THE BOER LOSSES.

A despatches from the Boer head laager near Ladysmith says:—It is reported from the Upper Tugela that in Thursday's fight, whilst driving the British across the river, with heavy loss to them, we had four men killed and eight wounded. On the kopje held by the British being retaken, it was found that was about 22 of our men had been killed.

On Thursday morning, says the 'Standard's" correspondent, the enemy, finding our advanced position vacated, moved their 100-pounder half-way down Doorn Kloof, near the spurs of Swartz Kop, and shelled the troops as they were retiring. Their losses in the week's fighting are, of course, unknown but there is every reason to believe that they have been fairly large. Our lyddite shells must have accounted for a great many casualties; indeed a number of headless bodies were found lying on Vaal Krantz as the result of a single explosion.

BOERS EMPLOYING ARMED KAFFIRS.

Mr. Winston Churchill, the "Morning Post" correspondent, says that several of the Boers on Vaal Krantz continued firing and killing up to the last moment and then asked for quarter which was generously given. The Boer loss in killed, wounded and captured on Vaal Krantz amounted to about a hundred. Several armed Kaffirs were found fighting in the Boer ranks, one killing an officer of the Durhams. This is an absolutely authenticated fact, and it reveals the Boer protestations regarding Khama in a new light. If the practice is continued it would justify the employment of native Indian troops. The Transvaal should be warned of the consequences. Kaffirs receiving no quarter. A Maxim Vickers gun was abandoned by the enemy in a donga and it was about to fall into our hands when the notorious ruffian, the fearless Viljoen himself, brought back a team of horses and escaped with the gun, threading his way between the red flashes and black clouds of the lyddite shells which the British Artillery had concentrated. It was a splendid feat of arms.

WHY GENERAL BULLER RETIRED.

HIS OWN EXPLANATION.

The following telegram from Lord Roberts to the Secretary of State for War has been posted at the War Office:—Modder River, February 11, 12-55 p.m.—I have received the following telegram from General Buller, dated February 9:—"It was necessary, after seizing Vaal Krantz, to entrench it as the pivot of further operations, but I found, after trying for two days that, owing to the nature of the ground, this was not practicable.

"It was also exposed to fire from heavy guns which fired from positions by which our artillery was dominated." "It is essential to troops advancing on Ladysmith by Harding or Monger's Drift to hold Vaal Krantz securely, and accordingly we are not pressing an advance by those roads, as I find we cannot make it secure."

FIGHTING ON THE UPPER TUGELA.

The following has been received at the War Office from the General of Communications, Natal:—Chieveley Camp, February 13, 11-50 a.m.—Lord Dundonald, with 700 mounted men, 64th Field Battery, and the 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers, made a reconnaissance yesterday to some high ground which the enemy have been in the habit of visiting. The enemy evacuated the ground with the loss of two men, after slight resistance. When the force retired, on the completion of the reconnaissance, the enemy returned in considerable numbers, and kept up a heavy rifle fire.

AN ENGAGEMENT NEAR SPRING FIELD.

FIRST DRAGOONS SURPRISED BY BOERS.

The War Office has received the following telegram from the General Commanding in Natal (Sir Redvers Buller):—Chieveley Camp, February 13, 11-5 a.m.—Following telegram received yesterday from Officer Commanding at Springfield:—At 7 a.m. Squadron of 1st Dragoons, under Captain Hardman, when moving into outpost line covering right front of this camp, met party of Boers near Rustenburg. Boers, getting crest of hill first, opened heavy fire on squadron on very rough ground. Squadron retired. Sent out in support one squadron Royals, one squadron 13th, and also ordered 14th Hussars to move from left to right of outpost line. Boers retired. Casualties not yet reported, but we understand Captain Hamilton Russell and five men were wounded, and Lieutenant Pilkington and six men were made prisoners. Full report will follow.

DUNDONALD'S ENGAGEMENT DESCRIBED.

The war correspondent of the "Morning Post" at Chieveley describes the recent skirmishes on the Tugela. On Tuesday morning (he says) Lord Dundonald conducted a reconnaissance to a hill east of Chieveley. By ten o'clock the South African Light horse had taken possession of Hussar Hill. They fired on a Boer picker, wounding two Boers and one horse. The Boers kept up a desultory musketry fire with our outpost line. At one o'clock the return to camp began. The Boers pressed the rearguard of the South African Light Horse, who were rather slow in falling back, and a sharp musketry duel was carried on at a range of 2,000 yards. The Colt Battery, under Captain Hill, M.P., came into action with excellent effect, checking the Boer fire. Our Artillery and Mounted Infantry, under Captain Gough, co-operated. The Boers abandoned their position. They were soon content to permit the troops to continue the retirement unmolested, and the whole force returned safely to camp. The ease and comfort with which the irregular corps can deal with the Boers in these little affairs are very satisfactory to note. About four men were wounded, most of them belonging to the South African Light Horse. They include Mr. Garrard, of the Colt Battery, and Lieutenant John Spencer Churchill, of the South African Light Horse who was shot through the right leg. The especial correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," telegraphing from Chieveley Camp on Tuesday, says:—Twice to-day our mounted troops were in contract with the Boers. Captain Stewart, of the South African Light Horse, took a squadron to a hill near Steward's Farm, which lies to our left on the southern side of the Tugela. He advanced ahead of his men to reconnoitre, and his hat was shot off by some Boers who were concealed from view. The Boers then opened fire on the led horses which stampeded towards the Boers, and five were lost. A more important affair took place on our right. Here an advance was made by 700 mounted troops, the 64th Battery Royal Field Artillery, and the Welsh Fusiliers to a hill to the south-east of Hlangwana. It was only an affair of outposts until the order was given, for the force to retire on the completion of the reconnaissance. When the mounted troops were still within a mile of the hill the Boers came into sight on the crest and opened a heavy fire on them. The Colt's gun section immediately came into action, and did some most admirable work. They certainly swamped the Boer fire. Two of the Maxims were jammed temporarily after a few rounds had been fired. The South African Light Horse covered the retreat in succession of squadrons. Sir Bryan Leighton's squadron retired last with the Colt's gun section. There were many narrow escapes. Lieutenat Carlisle, of Sir B. Leighton's squadron, who swam the Tugela under fire to seize the punt at Potgieter's Drift, had a bullet sent up his sleeve, but was unhurt. Another man was hit on the bandolier round his stomach.

THE OPERATIONS AT COLESBERG.

HARD FIGHTING BY AUSTRALIANS.

Rensburg, February 9.—The enemy appeared in force threatening our right flank yesterday. They shot one of Rimington's Guides. So aggressive were they that it was deemed advisable to stop our waggon traffic until the line had been cleared. About fifty Australians and Tasmanians, who started on a reconnaissance this morning, had a warm day's work, and were ultimately obliged to retire before the overwhelming numbers of the enemy. The force consisted of an advance party under Captain Cameron, of the Tasmanian contingent, supported by a detachment under Captain Hamilton, of the Inniskillings, with whom was Captain Salmon, of the Victorian Mounted Rifles. The advance party halted on a farm belonging to Goetzee, where the guide was shot yesterday and examined the kopjes in the vicinity. The remainder of the force moved to the right and were soon engaged with the enemy, who opened fire from several kopjes at the Australians as they advanced across the plain. The Australians sought shelter from the rain of bullets on other kopjes and returned the fire. Meanwhile, Captain Cameron, continuing his advance, came upon the flank of the Boers, who were riding towards the kopjes, and his men poured in a few volleys. The Boers quickly dismounted and replied, and Captain Cameron sought cover on a high rocky kopje, which he held for quite an hour and a half, but the enemy, who were in considerable numbers, worked round to his rear and fired on his horses. The Colonials rushed down, secured their horses, and got them all away under a hail of bullets. They took up a second position and again held the enemy in check for some time until the Boers again got round to the rear. Our next retirement was across an open plain, and was closely followed up by the enemy, who maintained a furious though somewhat wild fire. They pursued us over the open to within two miles of our outposts at Jastfontein. None of the advanced party were hit, but they all regard their escape as miraculous. The supporting party, after similar experiences, arrived in camp. One Tasmanian named Peers was wounded slightly in the neck, and several horses were hit during the day. The wounded man was brought to Rensburg this afternoon by Major Reay, correspondent of the "Melbourne Herald." Messrs. Wales and Lambie, two other Australian correspondents, are missing. On several occasions some of the enemy were seen to fall from their horses before our volleys. The wounded man claim to have accounted for three. Though obliged to retreat our men showed true grit throughout the engagement.—Reuter's Special Service.

DANGEROUS PATROL WORK—AUSTRALIANS CAPTURED.

Rensburg, February 11.—A picket of five Victorian Rifles, after holding a post for some hours yesterday, was compelled to retire. The Boers got on to an adjacent hill, and fired down on them. Three of the party were slightly wounded, one man is missing, and the fifth escaped unscathed. The missing man displayed conspicuous bravery, helping his companions on to their horses before mounting himself. Of a patrol from Jasfontein under Captain Hamilton, consisting of eight Tasmanians and eight of French's scouts, only two Tasmanians and three scouts have returned to camp. The rest were captured. Of the latter Bawtree and Bosanquet were slightly wounded. Goslett, from Slingersfontein, went out with a party to obtain supplies. They knocked at a farmhouse, and getting no answer opened the door. The house was found to be full of Boers. All the party escaped in safety. Bainbie (Lambie), one of the missing Australian correspondents, was killed. The other Hales, was slightly wounded, and was taken prisoner. Trooper Bosch, of French's Guides, distinguished himself to-day by taking two prisoners. He left Jasfontein with Jones and Christopherson to join the main body towards Slingersfontein. On their way they suddenly found themselves near a large number of Boers on a hill, and rode off in all haste under fire. Bosch, who was some distance ahead, met a solitary Boer. The two men rode up to each other, each being under the impression that the other was a friend. When they discovered their mistake both raised their rifles. Bosch was the quicker, and dispossessing the Boer of his rifle, took him prisoner. Shortly afterwards seven Boers came leisurely across the plain. The three scouts opened fire, and the seven Boers fled, with the exception of one who was only thirty yards off. He surrendered. The outpost at Jastfontein sent a mule cart to Modderfontein. On its return it was captured, but the driver and two natives escaped.—Reuter's Special Service.

GENERAL FALLING BACK OF BRITISH OUTPOSTS.

Rensburg, February 12-5 p.m.—Hobkirk's and Bastard's Nek, which the Boers took possession of on Saturday, have since been re-occupied by us after the enemy had been shelled out. 10-5 p.m.—The Boers have again driven in our outposts on the western flank to-day. All our outposts at Bastard's Nek, Hobkirk's Mill, etc., are falling back to Maider's Farm. There have been several casualties, but details are not yet to hand. February 13.—Our force at Slingersfontein has been obliged to withdraw and fall back on Rensburg, our eastern flank being threatened. Later.—All the British positions to the westward, including Coleskop and other points, which we have long held, have had to be abandoned owing to the pressure of a large Boer force, and in view of the mounting of a big Boer gun on Bastard's Nek, which commands the whole country round.—Reuter.

THE BOERS IN CONSIDERABLE FORCE.

Rensburg, February 12.—Yesterday we sent a shell into a number of Boers congregated on the Unissoni farm. The enemy replied, sh

BRITISH CASUALTIES IN THE WAR.

TEN THOUSAND OUT OF ACTION.

THE Press Association has prepared the subjoined unofficial table of casualties to the Imperial forces in South Africa reported up to Wednesday morning (Feb. 14). It is necessary to explain that the list of missing includes a large proportion of officers and men who have been wounded in the field and are not thus accounted for in the list of wounded.

Regiment.	Officers. K	W	M	Men. K	W	M
Staff	6	15	1	—	—	—
Volunteer Staff	—	1	—	—	—	—
Indian Staff Corps	—	1	—	—	—	—
Medical Staff Corps	—	1	—	—	—	—
Intelligence Dept.	—	1	—	—	—	—
Royal Navy	3	1	—	6	26	4
Royal Marines	2	1	—	10	75	—
Royal Artillery	5	27	15	36	176	137
Royal Engineers	3	5	—	11	25	2
1st Life Guards	—	—	—	—	4	1
2nd Life Guards	—	—	—	—	5	2
Royal Horse Guards	—	—	1	—	1	4
1st Royal Dragoons	—	—	—	1	—	—
2nd Dragoon Guards	—	—	—	—	1	—
5th Dragoon Guards	—	—	—	6	10	—
6th Dragoon Guards	—	2	1	7	21	8
5th Lancers	1	8	—	4	14	—
9th Lancers	—	—	—	5	31	2
12th Lancers	—	2	1	7	37	4
4th Hussars	—	—	—	—	1	—
10th Hussars	1	3	—	3	12	2
13th Hussars	—	—	—	—	8	—
18th Hussars	—	1	4	11	29	89
19th Hussars	—	3	—	4	14	—
Royal Irish Fusiliers	2	5	17	30	94	508
Gloucester Regiment	1	4	19	50	146	332
Dublin Fusiliers	5	6	6	52	244	132
King's Royal Rifles	16	15	1	73	285	65
Gordon Highlanders	9	15	—	46	143	3
Manchester Regiment	—	9	—	39	75	1
Devon Regiment	3	13	3	42	177	33
Leicester Regiment	2	1	—	2	33	14
Loyal Nth Lane Regiment	1	4	—	10	44	—
Cameronians	4	7	—	31	80	5
R A M C	2	5	—	2	3	—
Volunteer Amb Corps	—	1	—	3	13	—
Grenadier Guards	2	10	—	45	136	—
Coldstream Guards	3	9	1	22	107	3
Scots Guards	—	5	—	31	66	—
Northampton Regiment	—	3	—	2	28	1
Worcester Regiment	—	—	—	—	2	—
Yorkshire L Infantry	1	6	—	18	100	5
East Surrey Regiment	—	2	—	10	78	1
West Yorks Regiment	1	4	1	17	90	18
Border Regiment	1	5	—	28	105	1
Argyll and S Hdrs	2	8	—	53	138	3
Mounted Infantry	3	5	—	2	16	—
Ammunition Column	—	—	—	1	2	—
Northumberland Fus	4	11	6	25	82	335
Black Watch	8	11	—	72	183	94
Liverpool Regiment	—	—	—	10	22	—
Higland L Infantry	2	7	—	12	72	6
Royal Irish Rifles	—	8	3	17	68	37
Seaforth Highlanders	4	7	1	47	140	23
Rifle Brigade	3	15	—	42	132	6
Suffolk Regiment	5	1	5	30	25	101
Royal Inniskilling Fus	3	9	—	23	90	8
Connaught Rangers	—	4	2	24	106	23
Essex Regiment	—	—	1	—	3	—
Roya. Scots Fus	—	—	6	12	21	39
West Surrey Regiment	1	6	—	19	141	1
Royal Welsh Fus	—	—	—	—	4	—
Durham Light Infty	2	6	—	12	79	—
Army Service Corps	—	1	—	1	—	—
Royal Fusiliers	—	—	—	2	7	—
Lincoln Regiment	—	—	—	—	—	1
Munster Fusiliers	—	—	—	—	1	2
Berkshire Regiment	1	1	—	4	19	—
S Wales Borderers	—	—	—	—	1	—
Somerset Light Infty	1	—	—	—	1	—
Lancashire Fusiliers	3	12	4	57	168	156
Yorkshire Regiment	—	1	—	5	5	—
York and Lancaster Reg	—	4	—	11	114	—
Lancaster Regiment	3	4	1	41	101	45
Middlesex Regiment	3	4	1	22	57	15
King's Own Scottish Borderers	1	—	—	—	—	—
South Lancashire Reg	2	—	—	10	38	10
Wiltshire Regiment	1	—	—	—	10	7
Dorset Regiment	—	—	—	—	1	—
Royal Scots (Lothian)	—	—	—	—	2	—
Imperial Light Horse	3	17	—	47	91	1
Kimberley Light Horse	2	6	—	20	38	—
Kimberley Light Art	—	2	—	—	3	—
Kimberley Town Guard	—	—	—	—	—	1
Border Mounted Rifles	—	—	1	7	15	—
Cape Mounted Police	1	1	—	9	27	23
Cape Mounted Rifles	—	—	—	1	1	1
Cape Volunteers	—	—	—	1	—	—
Natal Carbineers	1	2	—	8	23	—
Natal Mounted Rifles	1	1	—	11	41	4
Natal Police	—	—	—	2	6	—
Diamond Fields Artillery	—	—	—	1	19	—
Diamond Fields Horse	—	2	—	3	12	6
B S A Police and Protectorate Regiment	5	6	—	53	83	5
Armoured Trains	—	—	1	1	1	16
Crocodile Poort Force	—	—	1	—	3	4
Rhodesian Regiment	—	2	3	3	7	18
Chartered Co's Police	—	—	—	—	2	4
Durban Light Infantry	—	1	—	4	14	23
Rimington's Guides	—	—	—	1	6	11
Thorneycroft's M I	7	7	1	25	75	11
South African Reserve	—	—	—	2	9	—
Sluta African Light Horse	2	2	3	5	28	19
Col Plumer's Force	—	—	—	3	4	3
New Zealand Contingent	—	—	—	4	—	—
Koongha Volunteers	—	—	—	—	1	—
Queensland Contingent	—	1	—	3	—	—
N S Wales Contingent	—	—	—	2	1	11
Duke of York's M I	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bechuana Rifles	—	1	—	—	2	—
Vol Hotchkiss Det	—	—	—	2	1	—
Australian Horse	—	—	1	1	—	3
Bethune's M I	—	1	—	—	—	12
West Australians	—	—	—	—	1	—
French's Guides	—	—	—	1	—	—
Brabants's Horse	—	—	—	1	—	5
Australian M I	—	—	—	1	4	—
Tasmanian Contingent	—	—	—	—	1	6
Imperial I. Infantry	2	3	—	30	69	29
Total	152	380	112	1,477	5,050	2,781

Total killed	1,629
,, wounded	5,430
,, missing	2,893
Other casualties since end of No.	363
Total	10,515

RUSSIA AND INDIA.

A MUSSOVITE STATE PAPER.

Black and White publishes a second instalment of the confidential report made by Russian officers to General Kuropotkin, Minister of War, with reference to a possible conquest of India. The following extracts show how thoroughly the Tsar's officers went into the subject :—

In the event of it being decided to follow up the well-known design of occupying Herat as a first step in the contemplated campaign, it would be possible, by means of forced marches, to reach that city in two days from Kushk post, and as the English could not possibly cover the 533 miles between their fore post at Quetta and Herat, in less than a month after a force had been mobilised, it may be taken as a foregone conclusion that no interference need be feared on their part in the carrying out of the expected orders.

The capture of Herat would not be a very severe task. The walls could not stand against our gun fire and the garrison, put at 6,000 Afghan infantry and 12,000 artillery, is not actually more than half that number. The twenty-eight guns mounted on the walls are all antiquated weapons with smooth bores, and are so badly mounted as to cause one to wonder whether they would survive the firing of their first round. As a military feat the taking of Herat would be a very light task and it is very unlikely that the place could stand a serious siege for more than a fortnight. Besides, there is strong evidence that the place might be induced to surrender by other means than battery or siege. We discovered, while visiting the place, that there is among a section of the Persian traders in the city a distinct tendency to welcome the coming of a Russian liberation from the cruelty of their Pathan ruler, and, by judicious use of a golden key, we have little doubt but that the gates of Herat might be opened on our approach.

DIVISIONS AMONG THE ENGLISH.

Turning to the conditions of the country affected, we are of opinion that the advantage is on all sides in our favour. The roads of Afganistan are in every direction bad, but while this places equal difficulties on both combatants, it is to be noted that our transport being infinitely lighter than that of the English, could be more easily conveyed, while the British would have to negotiate some of the worst country in Afganistan immediately they enter the country, with the result that their forces would be fatigued before they had gone many miles. Much, of course, depends on the strategy by the enemy, and this question is complicated by uncertainty. The English are devided among themselves as to the means to be employed for the defence of their empire when we advance. Some of their military advisers hold that it will be necessary to enter into Afghanistan, and to resist our advance as near our present frontier as possible, making the occupation of Herat a "casus belli." Others hold that the advanced line of defence should be restricted to the actual political frontier. In our opinion the plan adopted will greatly depend on the political situation. Should our advanced take place when England is free from other engagements, she would probably offer battle in Afghanistan in the hope of checking our advance; but if our time be chosen when she is engaged in military operations elsewhere, she would have a difficulty in sending out reinforcements from home and would be compelled to remain within the line Peshawur-Quetta. As a matter of preference it is to be hoped that she will elect the former method, inasmuch as it would be easier to dispose of her opposition piecemeal in the neighbourhood of Herat than to assail her in the passes which outline her frontier, and the certain defeat we should be able to inflict on her arms in further Afghanistan would tend to damage her prestige far more than would a prolonged series of operations against her defences. Another reason for aiming at a contest in the Ameer's territory is the desirability of drawing as many British troops as possible away from the Punjab, so as to render the success of a flank attack from the regions of the Upper Oxus, more certain of success.

Apropos an English diplomatist of high rank, at the moment in England, writes :—The Russian secret documents in *Black and White*.—The momental read that paper I came to the same conclusion that you have—namely, the document is a hoax. But it is so obviously a hox that I thought was published in *Black and White* simply as chaffand was not intended to be taken seriously.—Yours obidently,

HENRY NORMAN.

Saville Club, Feb 14.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

ADMIRALTY FEBRUARY 7.

The undermentioned Acting Sub Lieuts have been confirmed in the rank of Sub Lieut in her M's Fleet :—A G Craufurd M K Grant F F Norman R J Howard H T Walwyn, G L Massey A R Palmer A C Goolden P H White P S Rickord P R Thresher F E K Strong F C G St Clair. The undermentioned Sub Lieuts have been promoted to the rank of Lieut in H M's Fleet :—A G Craufurd A R Palmer.

Royal Marine Artillery—The undermentioned gentlemen to be Second Lieuts :—H E W Iremonger F G Crick H G St G Morgan

Royal Marine L I—Capt F C Edwards is seconded for service as Supt of Gymnasia Gibraltar.

WAR OFFICE, FEBRUARY 9.

5th Dragoon Guards—The appointment to a Second Lieutenancy of Capt J M Gibson Watt from 3rd Battn the South Wales Borderers which appeared in the "Gazette" of Feb 2 1900 is cancelled.

7th Dragoon Guards—Lieut R Hutchison from the Fife Artillery to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut R G O Bramston Newman promoted.

2nd Dragoons—The restoration to the establishment of Supry Capt R H Adams is cancelled; Supry Lieut T Conolly to be Lieut on augmentation.

12th Lancers—The appointment to a Second Lieutenancy of Gentleman Cader E R O'Hara from the Royal Military College which appeared in the "Gazette" of Jan 19, 1900 is cancelled.

18th Hussars—Supy Lieut C D Field to be Lieut on augmentation, Lieut H Twyford from 4th Battn the Prince of Wales's North Stafford Regt to be Second Lieut on augmentation.

19th Hussars—Supy Lieut H A Porter to be Lieut vice W R P Stapleton Cotton deceased.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery—Capt M C P Ward is seconded for service on the Staff. The promotions of the undermentioned Capts are antedated as follows :—R A Bright to Dec 2 1899 in succession to Major J H V Crowe temporarily employed on the Staff, G Lewis to Dec 4 1899 vice W H Onslow appointed Divisional Adjt, H J Eaton Evans to Dec 13 1899 on the Seconded List, J G Aldridge, to Dec 13 1899 vice A M Balfour promoted, E J R Peel to Dec 18 1899 on augmentation, J E James to Dec 26 1899 on augmentation, W J B Allen to Jan 1 1900 on augmentation, E W Alexander to Jan 3 1900 vice H C Odnall seconded, C A Sykes to Jan 9 1900 on the ; Seconded List, A B H Clarke to Jan 9 1900 on the Seconded List, S F Fletcalfe to Jan 9 1900 in succession to Major F J S Cleeve temporarily employed on the Staff. The undermentioned Lieuts to be Capts :—H C Sheppard on the Seconded List, D D Arderne on augmentation, G A S Scarpe on the Seconded List, A W Hewetson vice M C P Ward seconded, G Gillson on the Seconded List, L J Hext on augmentation.

Royal Garrison Artillery—Capt D P L Birch to be Major, on augmentation. The undermentioned Lieuts to be Capts : —A J R Greene vice R H Manley seconded, C W Stulpnagel vice R O Marton seconded, R B Riddell to complete establishment, J C Hanna Divisional Adjt, M S Wilkinson vice H J Larymore C M G seconded, I B F Currie vice C R Buckle appointed Divisional Adjt, E B Scott vice D P L Birch promoted, R G Westropp on augmentation.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Capt W R Stewart to be Major vice H H Massy killed in action Second Lieut G M Oldham to be Lieut. The precedence of Second Lieut the Hon F G Hood is next below Second Lieut G L Jameson, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of January 16, 1900.

GRENADIER GUARDS.

Capts E F O Gascoigne, D S O is second for service on the Staff; Lieut E R Trotter is seconded for service in South Africa; Lieut A W J Cecil, from 14th Battn the Bedfordshire Reg to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut the Hone E H Lygon appointed Adjt vice Capt M Earle who has resigned that appointment. The temporary appointment Adjt Lieut G S Clive is dated Jany 19, 1900 and not as, stated as in the " of Feb 2, 1900,

SCOTS GUARDS.

Lieut A G M Earl of Dalhousie from the Forfar and Kincardine Artillery to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut J A G King appointed Adjutant.

LINE BATTALIONS

The Lincolnshire Regt—Sergt J N Phillips, from the Devon shire Regt to be Second Lieut on augmentation.

The Suffolk Regt—Supy Capt J R G Hopkins to be Capt in succession to Major L J Shadwell, who holds a Staff appointment.

The Bedfordshire Regt—Serat H Younghusband from the South Wales Borderers, to the Second Lieut in succession to Lieut G P Appleby seconded

The Leicestershire Regt—Capt G I Walsh is seconded for service on the Staff.

The Worcestershire Regt—Capt C H Bennett is seconded for service on the Staff.

The South Staffordshire Regt—Lieut V G W Kell is seconded under the provisions of Army Order 150 of 1899.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Capt F C Dundas is seconded for service on the Staff.

The West India Regt—Capt V C Climo is seconded for service on the Staff. The undermentioned Second Lieuts to be Lieuts :—A E FitzGerald vice A T De M Martin promoted E L T Grant vice H J Thompson promoted ; R Harrison vice L G M Harcourt seconded ; H J Will is vice C E Hills seconded P A Wilson vice E Gibb seconded.

The Royal Army Medical Corps—Capt H A Berryman, from half pay to be Capt with precedence next below K M Cameron, M B vice A L Borrodaile M B promoted ; Sergt Major H Bradley to be Qrmr with the honorary rank of Lieut on augmentation.

STAFF.

Major F J Raitt R M L I to be a Supt of Gymnasia vice Capt A J H Luard, the Norfolk Regt who has resigned that appointment, Lieut G A Armytage, the King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be a Supt of Gymnasia, vice Lieut F G Tait the Black Watch Royal Highlanders who has resigned that appointment. The undermentioned temporary appointments are made :—Major T H B Forster Reserve of Officers, to be a Depy Asst Adjt Geni at Headquarters, Capt M McNeill, Reserve of Officers to be Asst Mily Secy to Genl H R H Arthur W P A Duke of Connaught and Straithearn K G, K T, K P, G C B, etc, Commanding the Forces in Ireland,

SCHOOL OF SUBMARINE MINING.

The undermentioned temporary appointment is made :—Lieut G E J Durnford R E to be an Asst Instr vice Capt G P A Acworth R E employed in South Africa.

ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Inspectors of Ordnance Machinery from Captains and Dist Officers Royal Artillery to be Inspectors of Ordnance Machinery First Class with the honorary rank of Captain ;—F Lane, R J Clarke

ARMY VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Vety Major R F Frost half-pay retires on retired pay, Vety Capt F J Short to be vety Major

MEMORANDA.

Col T Prickett on completion of his period of service on the Staff is placed on half-pay, Brevet Col R O Lloyd Chief Engr Military Works Bombay Command from Lieut Col Royal Engineers to have the substantive rank of Colonel G F R Henderson is granted the local rank of Colonel whilst employed as Director of Intelligence in South Africa.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

To be Captain ,—E G Hardy Esq late Capt 1st Dragoons, To be Lieuts :—H J Smith late Lieut 6th Dragoon Guards, B Cave-Browne-Cave Gent late Lieut the Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regt.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Garrison Artillery—Capt R M B Ruthven is seconded for service as an Adjt of Militia

The undermentioned Lieuts to be Captains :—C M Nuttall vice R M Ruthven, S O Boyd on augmentation, J H Massie on the Seconded List, T M Luke on augmentation, Lieut C I Harrison resigns his commission, Second Lieut J Hayes-Sadler is seconded for service with the Native Mountain Artillery in India

LINE BATTALIONS.

The East Yorkshire Regt—Second Lieut D G Wranzham from 3rd Battn to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut C E Cobb promoted

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Major F Hammersley to be Lieut Col on augmentation

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—Supy Capt P Wildman-Lushington to be Capt vice brevet Major W A Macfarlane promoted

The Worcestershire Regt—The undermentioned Lieuts to be Captains :—C H Seton vice M B Nunn seconded, E S C Hebson vice C H Seton seconded for service as an Adjt of Indian Volunteers, A T Jackson vice E Bell seconded, H J Bartholomew vice A T Jackson seconded for service under the Colonial Office, E C F Wodehouse Adjutant to complete establishment. The undermentioned Second Lieuts to be Lieuts :—J D Buller vice E S C Hobson, E W Moss vice J D Buller seconded for service with the Army Service Corps, G M C Davidge vice H J Bartholomew

The King's Own York L I—Lieut C E Heathcote is seconded for service on the Staff.

The Durham L I—Lieut B C Fairfax is seconded for service with the Chinese Regt.

Seaforth Highlanders Rossshire Buffr the Duke of Albany's —Supy Capt E R Bradford to be Capt vice J R Clarke killed in action.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Second Lieut W H Goodwin University candidate from 3rd Battn the Royal Irish Regt to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut A A C Taylor seconded.

AT Apeldoorn, Holland, a religious tragedy took place under very atrocious circumstances. A member of a peculiar sect in the middle of the service determined to offer up a sacrifice to God. This man, a farmer, seized his woman-servant and killed her, following this fiendish act by murdering two young girls and his own wife. There was no attempt on the part of those present to interfere with this religious fanatic. Indeed, the congregation seemed rather to take the view that the deed was an atonement for sins committed against the Almighty. After finishing his ghastly work the murderer deliberately washed his hands in the blood of his victims. His arrest has taken place, and the trial will doubtless cause excitement throughout the whole country.

KENTUCKY just now brings to mind Ireland at its worst in the old, old days of terror. Mr. Goebel, the Democratic contestant for the Governorship of the State, has been nearly assassinated. The feeling between the Republicans and the Democrats is highly strung at present. The shooting of Mr. Goebel indicates the state of anarchy existing in the State capital Frankfort, which is more like an armed camp than a peaceful city. Pedestrians as they walk the streets are on the look-out for any sudden shooting that may happen. The Legislature has declared Goebel duly elected. The Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals administered the oath to him as he lay in bed, and this has still more enraged the Republicans. Political leaders regard the effect of Mr. McKinley's action in declining to send troops to keep order as dangerous to the chances of his re-election.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Florida, 2,050 tons, Captain W Chapman, sailed on Saturday last, for Calcutta in ballast.

THE s s Unity, 939 tons, Captain L Hansen, cleared on Saturday last, for Rangoon in ballast.

THE s s Baron Fairlie, 2,324 tons, Captain E Wiseman, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta 19th February, with a cargo of coal.

THE s s Æolus, 1,845 tons, Captain W Kirkwood, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Rangoon, 20th February, with a cargo of rice and general.

THE B I S N Co's s s Onipenta, 3,420 tons, Captain W Watkeys, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, 20th February, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain H Baker, sailed on Saturday last, for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 75 deck passengers.

THE s s Crescent, 905 tons, Captain J Hannah, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Natal, with a general cargo, and 101 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Cassum Joosub.

THE Hall Line s s Aston Hall, 2,323 tons, Captain C McFee, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Liverpool 4th February, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J A Robertson, sailed on Saturday last, for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr B M Brown, Lieut and Mrs Halliday, Mrs Jacob, Conductor and Mrs MacDowall, Mr C L Griesbach, Mr Mahomedally, Mr Adamjee, Aimabai, Koolsimbai and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi 1st March, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Col Lloyd, Mr Keefe, Miss Rix, Mr Rix, Assist Surg D'Cunha, and 6 invalid soldiers, Gunners Lawrence and Tiller, Mrs Ponten and infant and 97 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Bengal, 2,751 tons, Captain S Barcham, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Shanghai, 13th February via intermediate ports, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr S C Khan, Mr Chandoobhoy, Mr A S Leroche, Mr A G Ismail, Mr E Chapman, Mr Gloster, Mr A MacKay, Mr J Sheipshanks, Mr A B Ching, Capt R C Bond, Mrs Bond, Mr Boothe and 2 deck.

LIGHTER SUNK AT COCHIN.

THE following telegram has been received from Port Officer Cochin by the Port Officer Bombay :—Loaded lighter sunk in 15-4 fathoms light house bearing north 89 East true ; placing temporary buoy.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MARCH 3.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Destination.	Date.	Agents
H M S Eclipse		P W Bush			Flag Ship
H M S Lapwing		Lambert			Royal Navy
H M S Melpomene		Denison	Wet Basin		Royal Navy
Gulf of Trinidad	1494	Duncanson			B & P S N Co
Balhousie		Warden	Wet Basin		R I M S
Bhundara	2215	Stunt			M M & Co
Onda	3410	Shaldrick			M M & Co
Juba	134	Wilson			M M & Co
Unity	930	Hansen			Bombay Co
Amra	171	Steuart			M M & Co
Rajah	3634	Leftwich	Calcutta		T M & Co
Florida	2000	Chapman			M M & Co
Olivemoor	1970	Flause			K N & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Dido	3127	Pickering			F M & Co
B	Clan Mackenzie	1921	Cowie	Madras	7-3	F M & Co
D	City of Edinburgh	3229	Baillie	Karachi	6-3	F F & Co
F	Kagoshima Maru	2709	Nunome	Japan	6-3	N Y Kaisha
H & J	Scindia	2060	Grachy	Akyab	3-3	M M & Co
N	Shannon	2380	Chelem	London	15-3	P & O Co
P	Deciembre	2089	Gomeza	Genoa		J M & Co
Q	Waddon	2087	Gore	Hamburg		W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Premier	51	Ebrahim	Mangalore	5-3	Shepd & Co
Satrunji	547	Ahamed	Karachi	3-3	Do
Brahmani	224	Cassum	Bhownagar	5-3	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents
1	Eupleotela	2507	Stott	Genoa	12-3	W & A G & Co
4	Kirkfield	2289	Watson	Kobe	10-3	W & A G & Co
5	Nerbudda	3625	Brown	Calcutta	6-3	M M & Co
9	Braunfels	1589	Warmeister	Hamburg	6-3	G & Co
16	M Prince	1952	Penrice	London	6-3	E Latham & Co

MERSEWETHER DRY DOCK.

Caledonia ..... 7538 tons gross ..... P & O S N Co

"Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·8s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·8s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Mar	Vessel.	Commander	From.
3	Caledonia s	Gordon	Aden, Feb 26
	Crescent s	Hannah	Natal
	Baron Fairlie s	Wiseman	Calcutta, Feb 19
	Æolus s	Kirkwood	Rangoon, Feb 20
	Aston Hall s	McFee	Liverpool, Feb 4
	Dwarka s	Livingstone	Karachi, Mar 1
	Onipenta s	Watkeys	Rangoon, Feb 20
	Lalpoora s	Groom	Rangoon, Feb 22
	Gloxima s	Petric	Calcutta, Feb 21
4	Atalka s	Leary	Barry, Jan 28
	Bengal s	Barcham	Shanghai, Feb 13

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Australia s	Tait	Liverpool, &c
	Croydon s	Butler	Rangoon
	Scindia s	Gruchey	Akyab
	Okhla s	Richford	Rangoon
	Assyria s	McLean	Zanzibar, &c
	Tientsen s	Fox	Yokohama
	Unity s	Hansen	Rangoon
	Kola s	Robertson	Karachi
	Peninsular s	Wheler	Aden
	Florida s	Chapman	Calcutta'
	Henry Bolckow s	Baker	Persian Gulf

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday :—

Steamer Aston Hall, for Karachi and Liverpool.
,, Caledonia, for London.
,, Yarra, for China, &c.
,, City of Edinburgh, for Karachi.
,, Onipenta, for Calcutta, &c.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Palawan arrived here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, MARCH 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde left here for Bombay this afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Massilia arrived at Colombo, on Saturday morning, the 3rd instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger	4 13-32
The Manchester Market has been firmer.	
2 3-4 per cent. Consols	100 3-4 ex.
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	109 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper	64 1-8
Bar Silver	27 1-2

The sum of about £250,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Refreshing! Invigorating! ADD A LITTLE CONDY'S FLUID TO YOUR BATH.
THE EFFECT IS MAGICAL.
Beware of Colonial Imitations
Insist on buying "CONDY'S FLUID."
The following name & address should be at foot of label :
Condy & Mitchell, 65, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

Bracing! Refreshing! Invigorating! ADD A LITTLE Condy's Fluid TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
BEWARE OF COLONIAL IMITATIONS.
INSIST ON BUYING "CONDY'S FLUID."
The following name and address should be at foot of label :—
CONDY & MITCHELL, 65, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND

SOCIAL NEEDS.

Whatever questions of Social Needs may exist, and however much we may rack our brains to discover satisfactory solutions of them, there is at least one—and certainly not the least important—province, in which the solution has been found. For is not the question "What is our best daily beverage?" of importance to all classes of society? And is any other answer to that question possible, from disinterested persons, than "Van Houten's Cocoa"? It is more wholesome than any other drink, it is nourishing and easy to digest; refreshing, without acting injuriously on the nervous system, in the way that Tea, Coffee and other drinks do; and its delicious flavour in no way palls on the taste after continually using the cocoa. As regards its price, it is, as thousands can testify from practical experience, not at all dear to use.

What a pity all social questions cannot be answered as easily as the above one; but their answers require a great deal of thinking about. Those who are busy thinking about them, cannot do better than take a cup of Van Houten's Cocoa daily, as for helping the brain-worker it is without equal.

HAVE YOU TRIED VAN HOUTEN'S Eating CHOCOLATE?

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR
THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
ARRESTS THE FALL.
STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
REMOVES DANDRUFF.
ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.
Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.
1s., 2s. 6d., and (3 times 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per Bottle, from Druggists, etc., all over the world.
EDWARDS' HARLENE CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENG.

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH
and teach the Children to do so, by using
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH PASTE
Each is prepared with CALVERT'S purest Carbolic—the best Dental Preservative. They sweeten the Breath and prevent Infection by Inhalation.
THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY DENTIFRICES.
THE SHAHZADA liked CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER so much that he ordered a large supply for home use.
6d., 1/-, 1/6, and 1-lb. 5/- Tins. 6d., 1/-, and 1/6 Pots.
AVOID IMITATIONS, WHICH ARE NUMEROUS AND UNRELIABLE.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER.
AWARDED 80 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.
Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS & THE AGED
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.
From an Eminent Surgeon :
"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."
BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says :
"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely, REAL WORTH."

THE GREAT REMEDY
BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS
FOR
Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago
The EXCRUCIATING PAIN is quickly relieved and cured in a few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

ATKINSON'S EAU DE COLOGNE
THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.
More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others.
USE ATKINSON'S ONLY
AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Only genuine with "WHITE ROSE" Trade Mark
Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, Limited
24, Old Bond Street, London.

The Only Food for Delicate Infants
CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD
THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS
CARNRICK & Co Ld. HART ST. LONDON

GRAND HOTEL, SIMLA.
Proprietor—F. PELITI.
The Hotel re-opens for the season on the 15th March, 1900.
NOTICE—Owing to the increasing popularity of the Hotel, CHEV. F. PELITI has found it necessary to build a NEW BLOCK called LYTTON BLOCK, Consisting of 18 suites of rooms, and has the pleasure in stating it will be ready for occupation in April.
The Hotel is entirely under European supervision and is renowned for the Excellent Cuisine of which a First Class French Chef is in charge.
TERMS
FOR SUITE OF ROOMS IN
NEW & EAST BLOCK. Each suite consisting of bed-room, dress-room & bath-room, per diem Rs. 7.
WEST BLOCK. Each suite consisting of sit

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE

GROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

EPPS'S COCOA

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING
to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Observe the Signature

Lea & Perrins

In Blue Ink across the Outside Wrapper of every Bottle.

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

PERFECTION IN

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

OUR NEW SPECIALITIES.

NEVER BEFORE IMPORTED INTO INDIA.

CROWN PRINCE Rs. 45 per 1000.

ADMIRAL Rs. 40 per 1000.

These Cigarettes have been recently placed on the market, and, by their excellent quality, have already secured a sale of several thousands.

Guaranteed fresh, consignments, received by every P. & O. Mail.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES

CHAMPAGNE.

GEORGE GOULET,

EXTRA QUALITY, EXTRA DRY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY, SOLE AGENTS

PROCURABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE EAST

STANLEY OAKES

CALCUTTA.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY:

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD.

New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S

HYDROXYL-FREE

COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

S.&H. HARRIS'S SADDLE PASTE FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, ETC.

WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.

Manufactory: LONDON, E.

MOIR'S TABLE-JELLY POWDER

In Pint Packets. Assorted Flavours.

Manufacturers:

JOHN MOIR & SON, LIMITED,

LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.

Head Office:—9 and 10, Great Tower Street, London, E.C.

DRAWING an OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.

Late Hours, Fagged, Unnatural Excitement, breathing Impure Air, too rich food, Alcoholic drink, Gouty, Rheumatic, and other blood poisons, Fevers, Chills, Feverish Colds, Throat Irritation, Sleeplessness, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Skin Eruptions, want of appetite, Sourness of Stomach, &c., &c;—Use

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.

NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of effete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS.

The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon any DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—See capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION. Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878:1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

BEST FOR WARM CLIMATES.

Calvert's CARBOLIC SOAPS.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY RELIABLE BRAND.

TOILET SOAP, 6d. Tablets. PRICKLY-HEAT SOAP, 6d. & 1s. Bars.

Each containing 10 per cent. purest Carbolic. (Used by H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, when in India).

Pleasantly perfumed for Bath or Toilet. Very serviceable as preventives of Prickly-Heat and other Skin Irritation.

TO PREVENT OR REMEDY INSECT BITES OR STINGS, ITCH, PILES, RINGWORM AND OTHER SKIN AILMENTS, USE

Calvert's 20 PER CENT. CARBOLIC SOAP.

1s. Tablets in Metal Box (English Rate). If used at Bedtime, it will prevent Mosquito Bites.

F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER. Awarded 20 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

BRICKMAKING MACHINERY

To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.

COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALTY.

C. WHITTAKER & CO., LIMITED,

ACCRINGTON, ENGLAND.

Telegraphic Address—"BRICKS," ACCRINGTON. Codes—"ABC" and "ENGINEERING."

FOR DIABETES.
FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

"G.B."

DIABETES WHISKY.

FOR RHEUMATISM.
FOR GOUT.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.

HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,

GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN, CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING "AN IMPROVED *Preparation of their* CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola Regd

"IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents.—Messrs. TEACHER & Co., Ld.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

Full Cream.

Largest Sale in the World.

As a guarantee of quality see that the MILKMAID Trade Mark is on every Tin.

"CAUTION.—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is "protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of "India, and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any "colorable or other imitation thereof."

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations.—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENGLAND.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

WEST END GUARD'S WATCHES.

CAMPAIGN WATCH 18''' size.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY'S GUARD'S Keyless Lever WATCHES have been adopted by the Majority of Indian Railways for Guard's and Driver's use. These Watches are Specially Designed with a view to the requirements of Railway Service, viz. :—GREAT STRENGTH and PERFECT ACCURACY They are made with very bold hands and figures, so that the time can easily be read at night, and the cases are Damp and Dust-proof. They are made in two qualities.

THE PIONEER (Guaranteed for three years).
As supplied to the East Indian Railway Co., &c.
In Open Face, Nickel Silver Case. Price Rs. 25.

THE STANDARD OR IMPROVED GUARDS.

(Guaranteed for six years.)

As supplied to the Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway Co., &c.
In Open Face, Nickel Silver Case.....Price Rs. 32.
" " Sterling Silver Case ..... " " 50.

This Watch is specially recommended to Engineers, Surveyors, Contractors, and others requiring a Watch of the most accurate description combined with the ability to withstand rough usage.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH.

As supplied to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

This Watch is made in 18'' or ordinary size (2 inches Diameter) and also in 16'' or small size (1⅞ inches Diameter). It is made on the same principle as the Pioneer Watch, but is of smaller size, and is also guaranteed for three years.

Price in Nickel Case, either size.		Price in Sterling Silver Case, either size.	
OPEN FACE	Rs. 24	OPEN FACE	Rs. 38
HUNTING	" 26-8	HUNTING	" 42
HALF-HUNTING	" 29	HALF HUNTING	" 45

Also in Black Oxydised Steel Cases. Open Face only. Either size Rs. 26-8.

We invite special attention to these Watches in Sterling Silver Hunting and Half Hunting Cases. Their neat appearance, heavy cases, and sound qualities make them SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATIONS AND PRIZES. Suitable Inscriptions can be engraved at a Moderate Cost.

Any of the above Watches will be forwarded by V. P. P. at our risk to any part of India or Burmah.

Our Illustrated Price List of Watches, Clocks, &c., will be sent Post Free on application to

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY

BOMBAY—31, HORNBY ROW. 11, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.

Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports :—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples n a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STIC K AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

The Best Food for Infants and Invalids in all Climates.

ALWAYS READY. NO COOKING REQUIRED.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.

PURE MILK, COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

FULL NOURISHMENT. PARTLY PREDIGESTED. STERILIZED.

IN POWDER FORM. KEEPS INDEFINITELY.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

Of all Chemists and Stores.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

CINDERELLA

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN

Are Celebrated the World over for

ELEGANCE, FIT, STYLE AND DURABILITY.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO DRYING FOR EXPORT.

SOLE MANUFACTURER—

JAS. F. WILLIS, Worcester, England, Est, 1856,

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Agents required for Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon and Ceylon.

CINDERELLA (Regd.)

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

Should be in every house for use in time of sickness and emergency. Thousands have been brought through illness by its timely aid. Made from the finest cattle the world produces, it never varies nor deteriorates in quality however long it is kept, but be sure to buy the Company's signed J. v. Liebig in blue. There are imitations which have not the same flavour and are not so carefully manufactured.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, DIAMOND MERCHANTS, DEALERS IN GEMS.

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Gold, crystal face, Keyless lever, minute recorder Chronograph. First-class quality. Cash Rs. 210.

Gold, Double crystal face, minute recorder Chronograph. Cash Rs. 180.

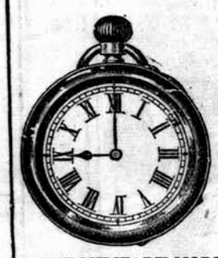
18-ct. Gold, crystal face, English, Keyless lever, ¾-plate compensation balance, Brequet Palladium spring. Cash Price Rs. 270; Credit Rs. 300.
18-ct. Gold, Half-hunter, Rs. 337; " " 375.
18-ct. Gold, Full-hunter, Rs. 324; " " 360.

THE RAILWAY TIMEKEEPER.
Sterling Silver, crystal face, English, Keyless lever, ¾-plate movement. Cash Rs. 95.

THE COVENTRY WATCH.
Sterling Silver, crystal face, English, Keyless lever, ¾-plate compensation balance.
Cash Rs. 03.
Sterling Silver, Half-hunter do. do.
Cash Rs. 72.
Sterling Silver, Full-hunter do. do.
Cash Rs. 67-8.

THE MILITARY WATCH.
Sterling Silver, crystal face, Keyless lever.
Cash Rs. 40-8.
Sterling Silver, Half-hunter, Keyless lever.
Cash Rs. 55.
Sterling Silver, Full-hunter, Keyless lever.
Cash Rs. 45.

THE CRIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH.
Sterling Silver, Half-hunter, Keyless, Half-plate lever movement, fully Jewelled.
Cash Rs. 70.
Sterling Silver, Full-hunter do. do. do.
Cash Rs. 65.
Sterling Silver, crystal face. Cash Rs. 60.

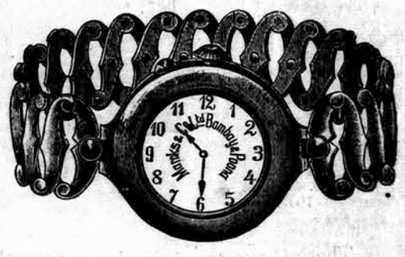


THE MILITARY MODEL.
18-ct. Gold, crystal face, Keyless lever movement.
Cash Rs. 160.
18-ct. Gold, Half-hunter, do. do. do.
Cash Rs. 190.
18-ct. Gold, Full-hunter, do. do. do.
Cash Rs. 185.

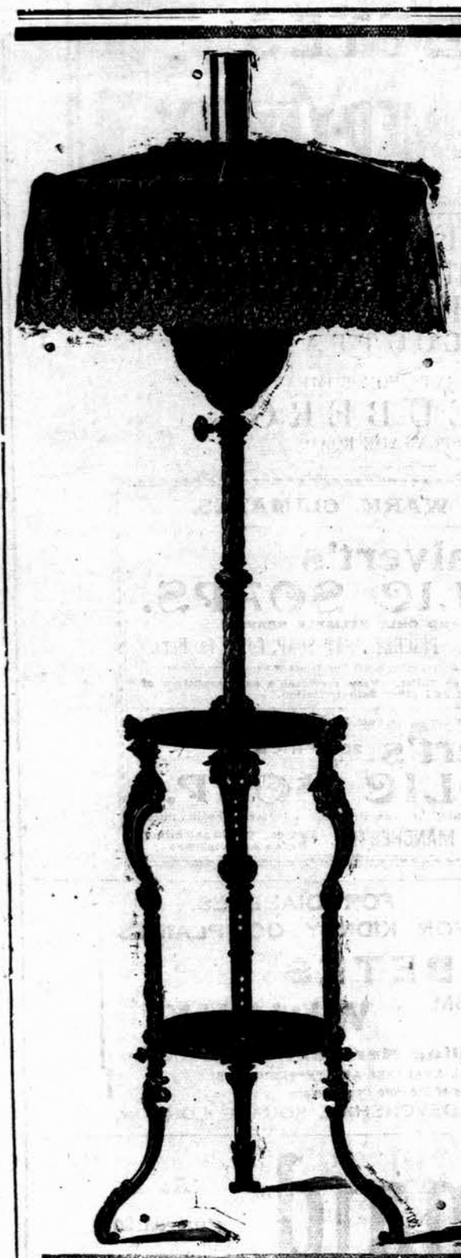
18-ct. Gold crystal face, Keyless, Cylinder action, well finished.
From Rs 45.

18-ct. Gold, Half-hunter, Keyless, Cylinder movement plain, engraved or engine-turned case.
Cash from Rs. 65.

THE NURSE'S WATCH
Gold, crystal face, Keyless, centre second hand, fully Jewelled.
Cash Rs. 95.



18-ct. Gold automatic Bracelet, with Watch having a very superior movement, complete in case. Rs. 275.



DITMAR LAMPS.

DITMAR LANTERNS.

DITMAR'S DRAWING ROOM HANGING LAMPS.
DITMAR'S DINING ROOM HANGING LAMPS.
DITMAR'S CENTRAL DRAUGHT HANGING LAMPS.

DITMAR'S DRAWING ROOM TABLE LAMPS.
DITMAR'S DINING ROOM TABLE LAMPS.
DITMAR'S CENTRAL DRAUGHT TABLE LAMPS.

DITMAR'S READING LAMPS.
DITMAR'S BOUDOIR LAMPS.

DITMAR'S WROUGHT IRON AND COPPER TELESCOPIC STANDARD LAMPS.
D7TMAR'S TELESCOPIC BRASS STANDARD LAMPS.

DITMAR'S HALL LAMPS FITTED WITH POWERFUL CENTRAL DRAUGHT BURNERS OF 100 TO 300 C. P.

DITMAR'S DRAWING ROOM BRACKET LAMPS.
DITMAR'S DINING ROOM BRACKET LAMPS.

DITMAR'S ORDINARY HAND AND WALL LAMPS.

DITMAR'S HOUSEHOLD AND TRAVELLING LANTERNS.

ARE SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER MAKE.
THEY ARE CHEAPER THAN OTHER LAMPS.
AND KNOWN AND APPRECIATED THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Catalogue and Price List free to the Mofussil on application.

R. DITMAR,

LAMP WAREHOUSE,
69, ESPLANADE RODE 69,
BOMBAY.

Of all Chemists.

Lanoline'

Darling Brand.

This Darling appears on all labels of these genuine products.

Natural Toilet Preparations.

Toilet 'Lanoline' *in collapsable tubes,*
Makes rough skins smooth, and protects delicate complexions from wind and sun.

'Lanoline' Toilet Soap
Never irritates; cleanses and keeps the skin supple.

Wholesale Depôt—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

THE FINEST TONIC

FER BRAVAIS BRAVAIS IRON
In concentrated drops.
FER BRAVAIS
FER BRAVAIS

most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.
Invaluable in all cases of anæmia and general debility.
Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

LANCET.—"A beautiful and interesting preparation."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth."

SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.
WHOLESALE: PARIS, 130, Rue Lafayette.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

CURE FOR ASTHMA

GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES

For Asthmatic people who suffer from OPPRESSION in breathing, HOARSENESS, and BRONCHITIS, INSOMNIA, and DIFFICULTY in EXPECTORATION.

Grimault's Cigarettes render the respiration easier, cut short the paroxysms, and remove the feeling of tightness across the chest.

GRIMAULT & Co, PARIS
Sold by all Chemists.

CELEBRATED

"LYNX"

POCKE FIELD GLASSES,

Rs. 25.

WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4⅛ inches by 2½ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.

OFFICES IN INDIA:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES:
67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free on application.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities,
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c.
Obtainable from BEYNON & Co., Bombay and Poona, and all Chemists.
Proprietor :—
MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENG.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices : No. 18 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Messrs. Isbers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.